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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7526	E. H. Gordon	22nd March
* VICTORIA	6027	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6027	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,526	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON		3,878	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dedero	26th April, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.
SINGLE TICKETS.
1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 357-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 907-4. 2nd Class Rs. 536.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMERS NILO AND V. FLORIO.

To GENOA or VENICE Single	1st Class Rs.	500
" " "	2nd " "	325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1902.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 28.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCHANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.



THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under :—
7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.
12 noon leaves for Mandwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamarla and Dharamtar.
N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice, LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Telephone No. 750.
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

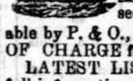
SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail
FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st April.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
The S.S. VIRAWA, 3,333 Tons, will sail for Singapore and Australia on or about 15th March.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 6th March, 1902.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
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Secretary.

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.
Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

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TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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WE would draw special attention to our own brands of these, which are the finest in the Market.

		Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY	per doz.	76 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6 8
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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.



TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
CHAMPAGNES.

		Qts.	Pts.
GIESLER'S "For India" Brand	per doz.	Rs. 75 0	Rs. 39 0
HEIDSIECK'S "Dry Monopole	" "	" 73 0	" 39 8
PERRIER JOUET'S Finest Dry	" "	" 68 0	" 35 0
Do. do. Reserve Cuvee	" "	" 72 0	" 38 0
POMMERY & GRENO'S Extra Sec	" "	" 75 0	" 39 8
SPARKLING SAUMUR, Superior	" "	" 38 0	" 20 0

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JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.
Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
they have added a
NEW SHOW ROOM
to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.
THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.
SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.
Of all dealers, or of
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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.
FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.
We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.
GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER
SPOONS AND FORKS.
WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

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TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

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BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.
OF INDIAN CIGARS.
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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
He has decided to extend his Season, and will
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS
PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES :—

TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 21st MARCH.
"SAN TOY." Last time.
SATURDAY, 22nd MARCH.
"TOREADOR." Last time.
MONDAY, 24th MARCH.
COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT TO MESSRS.
C. & W. BOVIS.
A Special Bill.

NOTE :—A Late Train timed to leave COLABA at 0-25 (Bombay time,) for all Stations up to Andheri, will run 15 minutes later, until further notice, for the convenience of Passengers visiting the Novelty Theatre.

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING
AT 9 O'CLOCK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—
Stalls Rs. 5 & 4   Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 1 & 3   Gallery Re. 1.
PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOVELTY THEATRE

TUESDAY, 25th MARCH.
By the Courtesy of
MR. JOHN GUNN his
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY
will give a Farewell Entertainment
IN AID OF Mr. K. M. BALLIVALLA'S
NEW NOVELTY THEATRE
BUILDING FUND.
A Special Programme is being prepared and will be duly announced.

For this occasion the PRICES of ADMISSION will be REDUCED.
Stalls Rs. 4 and 3. Dress Circle Rs. 3 and 2.
Pit Re. 1. Gallery 8 Annas.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.

S. S. "FAIRY QUEEN", 330 Tons,
(OF THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.)



ATTENTION of the Public is drawn to the 2 PLEASANT TRIPS in the Harbour DAILY performed by the above Steamer through most charming scenery as under :—

BOMBAY (Mody Bunder) to URAN and ULWA at 7 A.M. returning at 11-30.

BOMBAY (Mody Bunder) to MANDWA, KARANJA REWAS and DHARAMTAR at 12 noon returning at 6 P.M.

Fare First Class return either trip ....Rs. 2
Do. Second do. .... „ 1

First rate Meals and Wines from the Caterer on Board.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Mody Bunder.
Bombay, 20th March, 1902.
TELEPHONE No. 750.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI MITHABAI, widow of PASSOO GOVIND, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JUGJIWAN MOTICHAND, of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo Merchant, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort, the Sole Executor named in the said Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)
R. H. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.
D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of March, 1902.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Petitioner's Attorneys

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JALEKHABAI, wife of HAJEE JOONAS HAJEE AHMED, late of Bombay Cutchie Memon Inhabitant, deceased, who lived on the income of her property.

MOOSA HAJEE JOONAS of Bombay Cutchie Memon Inhabitant, the only surviving Son of the deceased residing in a house No. 21-23, situate at Kambekar Street without the Fort of Bombay..........................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the Second year of our Reign.

(The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)
R. H. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.
W. LANE.
The 15th day of March, 1902.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispence with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

a Many cordial remembrances and ever yours,

F. LISZT.

ERARD PIANOS.
At London Cash Prices From the
SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

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(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

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SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon on the 2nd April, 1902, for the FEED for two years of the HORSES belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the rates per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed, and all other particulars, may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay, General Post Office, 7th March, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 250 OF 1901.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE DAVAR ....Plaintiff.
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJEE POWALLA. .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of in all that the land, hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all that the lands hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No 59, New No 15994, and New Survey No 1-8467, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3279 and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah, and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, deceased.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land situate lying and being at the junction of the Old and New Hunuman Street and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 628, Collector's New No. 2900, Old Survey No. 1-1188 and New Survey No. 1609, together with the several messuage tenements, chawls, buildings and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1238 and Street Nos. 61-69, Ward No. 1239 and Street Nos. 71-7', Ward No. 1240 and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241 and Street Nos. 83 89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427 and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. 1, Ward No. 1243 and Street No. (2), Ward No. 1244 and Street No. (3) Ward No. 1248 and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1235 and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1236 and Street No. 51 to 53 and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1239 and Street Nos. 55,57,59 and bounded on the North partly by the old Hunuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghelabhai and on the South by the New Hunuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the junction of these two roads, on the West by a narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damoder Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

6, Municipal Tansa Water five per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rs. one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each,
25, Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17, Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
8, Shares of the Colaba Land & Mill Company Limited.
7, Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1, Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited.
4, Shares of the Central India Mills Company Limited.
3, Shares of the Perroo Mahomed Mills Company Limited
8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning & Weaving Mill Company Limited.
13, Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company Limited.
11, Shares of the Wadhan Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
14, Shares of Dhoolia Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
4, Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company Limited.
2, Shares of the Akola Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
12, Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company Ld.
50, Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company Limited.
10, Shares of the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company Limited.
2, Shares of the Badham Pile & Company Limited.
2, Shares of the Kemp and Company Limited.
5, Shares of the Appoloid Press Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K Sirdar Janj, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years........................	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months..........................	4½
„ 3 Months..........................	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully attended.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED

AN Experienced Native CLERK, for employment in Military Department, British Central Africa. Age under 30. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars and copies of certificates, to

THE GENERAL AGENT IN INDIA
for the British Central Africa Protectorate on behalf of His Majesty's Government.
Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street.
Portuguese and Goanese need not apply.

FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

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UNDERSIGNED beg to notify that he has successful cures for the following, and can forward Copies of Testimonials if necessary :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Corn cure (which never fails)........................	1	0	0
Magic Hair Restorer for Baldness (Guaranteed in every case except a man Bald........	6	0	0
Real cure for Dyspepsia	1	8	0
Bleeding Piles External and Internal, without operations	5	0	0
Pills for whooping cough, per box	2	8	0
Pills and Embrocation for Prickley Heat......	3	0	0
Pills and Embrocation for Rheumatism, up to 12 months standing	4	0	0
Chronic Dysentry cure................................	3	8	0

If after a thorough trial the above cures dose not prove efficacious, I will return the amount expended in purchasing same, if the claim is supported by a medical certificate duly signed and stamped.

In all cases purchasers are requested to communicate the result in cases of failure, money expended will be returned as above. If no communication is received the case will be recorded as cure after three months.

J. M. C. U. MORLEY,
(Punjab,) Umballa.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 16 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4, Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards, Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each, Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,
Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory, No. 10, Frere Road, Fort.

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THE
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM,
PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)
Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINES cannot be surpassed.
SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad :—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad :—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Workshop Bungalow, Byculla, opposite the old Police Office, close to the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, (of which few pieces are by Winbridge) rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, iron framed cottage piano by Rose, very little used, Singer's hand and foot sewing machines, English ice box, English cooking-stove, lady's and gent's bicycles, speaking parrot, wind-proof lamps table ornaments, pictures etc, the property of H. Blore Esq. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE OF MESSRS. CARON & Co., SADDLERS AND BOOTMAKERS.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., on the premises at the Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, the stock-in-trade consisting of saddles, bridles, whips, bits, spurs, horse clothing, and other stable requisites, harness furniture, boots, shoes, webbing buckles, etc., large size glass door cupboards, large and small show cases counters, tables, chairs, incandescent gas lamps, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th Inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sandhurst House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, next to Mr. Green's Restaurant, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, such as drawing room suite, cabinets, sideboard, dressing and wash hand tables, bedsteads, best plated ware, crockery and glassware nearly new, cottage piano by Rose and Co., Persian carpets nearly new, Singer's sewing machine, large size calendar clock, large size combination cooler filter, kerosine oil stove, weighing scale, bicycle, garden plants, etc., the property of Robert Carruthers Esq., Marine Superintendent, Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rooks Nest, opposite the Jute Mill Lower Colaba, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture glassware crockery, square piano, gent's bicycle, revolvers, telescopes by Stewart, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. H. Boyd.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, next to Dr Sidney Smith's, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, handsome light rubber-tyred victoria in perfect order, nearly new, one showy bay mare fast trotter, set of harness, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets windproof lamps, handsome cabriolette by John Carr etc., the property of A. E. Pinsent, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. G. E. Pilcher, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved French polished household furniture, glass and porcelainware, platedware, China and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account and risk of the concerned—
1 diamond bracelet.
1 „ brooch.
4 small diamond Rings.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong built dog-cart in good order.
1 bay Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-1 rising 9 years, goes in harness and saddle.
1 grey waler geld, 16 hands, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 flea-bitten Gulf Arab, 14-3, aged, goes in harness and saddle.
1 pair of black waler mares, 14 hands, 9 years, both go in S. and D. harness and also in saddle.

Property of a deceased Gentleman—
1 Second-hand strong office shigram with a Bay waler mare, 15 hands, 6 years, and set of harness complete.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blckwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. W. Hanson, Esq., Traffic Supdt, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Catalogues are published and the porperty is on view.

The property of another gentleman—
1 lady's cycle.
1 second hand dog-cart by Stephens.
1 do. do.
1 „ office shigram in good order.

N B—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN,

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of roses, palms, anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, orchids, various ferns, etc., etc., the property of P. Benn, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sassoon House, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, rich glass and crockery ware, rich paintings and engravings, rich Persian and English carpets, Singapore and English cane furniture, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's messenger, table, hall, and hanging lamps, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, hanging baskets of ferns, a lot of garden tiles., etc., etc., the property of Walter Lang, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21th March, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE ENGINE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd Inst, Messrs, MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, near Champa Galli, by order of The New Piece-Goods Bazar Company, Limited., and on account and at the risk of Bohora Mohomedally Hepteolla—1 Fire Engine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.

ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.

PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.

IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.

LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI AND BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,371 1-2
Bank of Bengal	20,000	0.0	all	10 pr. ct.	1,015
Bank of Madras	10,000	0	all	8 pr 1	
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	10? / 75	nil	48
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	10,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£27a.10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-1	£31-9
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	325

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	125
Anglo-Indian	1,315			Nil	11
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	500	200	Nil	127½
Bombay United		1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.		500	500	dvd Rs30	430
Britannia Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	Nil	230
Central India	1,0	500	500	Rs 7	1,526
China Mills Co. Ld.	8	1,000	1,0	Nil	475
City of Bombay Mills	8 0	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	7	400
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		nil	410
Cooria Mills		1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	265
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	175
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	95
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	260
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	300
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	5,132	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs55	525
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	370
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs 5	128
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,0	Nil	350
Madras United	350	1,000	1,0	Rs 10	2,575
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1610
Ma[illegible]	5,000	250	—	Nil	10
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs	1,300
Mysore S & M. C., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	9
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	540
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	509
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,880
Soonderdas	7 0	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	1,217	250	250	Nil	170
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	25	Nil	75
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500		Nil	195
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	5 10	vdRs15	580
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500		Nil	370
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	260

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	1200	1,000	1,250	12	1,200
Co.	400	500	all		550
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 81	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	190
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	561
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R25	197½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	Nil	175
Colaba	500	1,880	1,380	dvd Rs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs125	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	200	dvd Rs 9	624
Fort	150	8,800	500	dvd Rs25	700
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs50	1475
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs80	470
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	150	100	100	Rs 30	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	495
Mercantile	600	150	150	dvd Rs 5	30
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs50	415
Munmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs50	205
New Berar	10	500	500	dvd Rs50	540
New Indian	100	125	125	dv Rs 10	155
Prince of Wales	10	500	100	dvd Rs30	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)		500	70	36	42
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	1600
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	70	260
Sind	400	2,000	750		145
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all		970
[illegible]kart		000		Rs 7	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares		£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	6 pr. ct.	555
Tapti Valley Ry. Co	400	400	—	4 pr. ct.	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
[illegible] Ass.	1,750	1,0	100	6. 11 1	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	17	35
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	12 pr ct	154
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	4,000	1,500	500	dvd 150	6650
Do. New Issue	500	375	325	dvd 112½	1,710
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	100	50	6 pr ct	
Bombay Flour Mill	600	50	50	25	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	130
Delhi Cloth & General Mill Co., Ld	2,000	200	250	4 p 16	51
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	—	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	285
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	35
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	138
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	1/
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	1		1/
Oriental, Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200		12 pr. ct.	133
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	24
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	dvd Rs16	427½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000		20xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 0	750
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs80	105
Telephone Co.	200	251		1	27½

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 19.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .... £93 3-4 = — 1-16
3 per cent. R ates .... £100 3-4 ex. = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = „
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £34 1-2 = — 1-8
Bar Silver in London .... 24 13-16 = — 1-8
Do. New York .... 53 7-8 = — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris. 25'16 = unchanged.
Do. New York .... 4'87 1-2 = plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
Short London Bills 2 3-4 = „
Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 = „

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000.
Rs. 2'50 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 46'00 do. Bombay.
„ 20 do. Madras.

Rs. 49'30 at 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 41 per cent. Average rates 16'60.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 4'10 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 16'00 do. Bombay.
„ nil. do. Madras.

20'70 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 41 per cent. Average rates 16'08.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 80,80,000.

Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 70,00,000.

Extra allotments
Bills in Bombay Rs. 2,20,000 }
„ Calcutta.. „ 10,000 } 1s. 4 1-32d.
„ Madras .. „ 10,000 }

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 25,000. Spot 4 27-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.
4'49	4'49	4'50	4'46	4'31

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 19,000 bales.
Do. last year .... 20,000 „
Exports to Great Britain .... nil. „
Do. to Continent .... 10,000 „
Mid-Uplands 9 1-8
Futures, month of June .... 8'87
Do. do. Sept. .... 8'27—8

Copper Brazeirs, £66 10s.

Liverpool wool auction opened yesterday, with lies demand and occasionally easier 15,000 bales offered.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 40 3-4. Apl.-May Sellers. Tone seady.

Rapeseed Brown 37 1-4. Apl.-May Business done. Tone steady.

Linseed 53 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone easier.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 19th March 1902:—

Cotton	11,488 bales.
Wheat	5,698 cwts.
Linseed	9,932 „
Rapeseed	9,137 „
Gingellyseed	2,984 „
Poppyseed	157 „
Groundnuts	419 „
Castorseed	10,774 „
Rice	959 „
Myrabollams	4,971 „
Cottonseed	1,305 „

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.		1s 4 1-32d
Bank Demand		1s 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 months Sight D. A.		1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do		1s 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do		170 1-4
Marks 3 do do		138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		131 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „		178
Japan 30 „ „		149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone.
Cash 96-3
1st Settlement 96-5
2nd do .... 96'8

Money Market, tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th Feb. 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 13th do... 8 do
Bank of Bengal do. 12th do... 8 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th do... 8 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 9 7
Forward, April-May... ... 9 7
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 5 to 6 6
Do. Forward, April-May ... 6 5 to 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May ... 6 12 to 6 13
Yellow, Guzerat, Ready ... Nominal.
Do. Forward, April-May ... Nominal.
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... Nominal.
Forward, April-May ... 8 11
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 28 8
Forward, April-May ... 30 0
Groundnuts—Tone firm.
Ready 42

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	160	154	149	25 March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	164		do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	170	164		do.
Belati, (M.-G.)	185	179		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	174		do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	188	182		do.
Oomra good staple	196	190		do.
Akola M.-G. / Khamgaum do. / Karanja do.	188	182		do.
Broach do.	210	...	205	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	184	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	202	do.
Westerns	...	...	187	do.

Cotton. Tone steady.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 21st March, 1902.

1. Detail—Captain of the Day—Captain R P L Dunlop. Battalion Orderly Sergt of the Day—Sergt J R O'Niel. Battalion Orderly Corporal of the Day—Corpl D'Silva.

2. Train Service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accommodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the 9-36 a.m. (Bombay time) which reaches Grant Road at 10 a.m. and Church Gate at 10-12. The accommodation reserved for the Corps will be found in rear of the Up train and in front of the Down train.

3. The Officer Commanding B Company requests that all members of the Company will attend Camp from the 22nd to 29th March 1902.

4. There will be a Commandant's Parade at Santa Cruz, on Saturday next, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. for field Firing. Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Putties, Leather Chin Straps and Helmet Buttons to be worn.

Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 3-45 p.m. (by special arrangements this train runs to Santa Cruz) Bombay time. The Railway authorities having reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 3-15 p.m. Down, and 8-50 p.m. Up trains, and Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible.

Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officer Commanding their Company.

5. Extract from Garrison Orders dated 19th March 1902 is published for information:—

No. 1694—Volunteers—A Board of Examination composed as under, will assemble at the Camp, Bombay Volunteer Rifles at Santa Cruz, at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 27th instant, to examine Officers, N-C Officers and Volunteers of the B V Rifles, for Proficiency Certificates.

President—Major Hazelgrove, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Members—A Captain, 2nd Ox Light Infy and Adjutant B V Rifles.

II—The attention of the board is invited to para 90 A R I Vol IX Volunteers.

III—The President and Members will travel to and from by rail to Santa Cruz at the public expense under para 95 (1) A R India Vol X.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major
Adjutant, B. V. R

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, [illegible] must be authenticated [illegible] and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for [illegible] and 8 as. for every additional line, payable IN ADVANCE.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

HERALD—February 22, in the Red Sea, on board the S. S. City of Cambridge, John Lumgair Herald, I C S, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, aged 39 years and 6 months. Buried at sea.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOUGH—March 10, at Umaria, Central India, the wife of G H Gough, of a daughter.

SYKES—March 8, at Rae Bareli, the wife of J Sykes, P W D of a son.

DEATH.

CLINE—March 10, at Cawnpore, Clarence Noble Cline, Assistant Manager, Elgin Mills aged 41 years and 9 months.

CHIRETTONES
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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,

MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 6 h. 4 m. Sun sets, 6 h. 11 m. High water, 9-29 m., 10-5a. Low water, 3-30m. 3-24s.
Novelty Theatre; The London Gaiety Company.
Jamshedi-Naoroz. Parsi holiday.
Prize Distribution, school at Residential Quarters, for poor Parsees 5 p. m.
The Students' Brotherhood Annual Meeting 5-30 p.m Prarthna Samaj, Girgaum.

NO MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The 22nd annual social gathering and jason of the past and present Zoroastrian students of the Grant Medical College will be held on Saturday at the Albless-Bag near Girgaum.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Maharaja Sir Pertabsing Udesing of Jodhpore, accompanied by nine followers, carrying two swords, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning and has taken up his residence in Bellasis Road.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Sorabshah Muncshersha, a Parsi, residing in the Fort, went into a shop at Mombadavi on Wednesday morning, leaving his bicycle valued at Rs. 150 on the side of the road. When he came out of the shop a few minutes later, he found the machine had disappeared.

THEFT AT THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S BUNGALOW.—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay, has reported to the Police the theft of a gold watch of the value of Rs. 300 from his bungalow in Peddar Road on Wednesday morning. His lordship saw the watch on a table in the bedroom about 5 o'clock in the morning and missed it about three hours later. The watch is about seventy years old and has the name "Kennedy" engraved on the back of the inner case.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—On Wednesday last, a labour cart driven by one Succaram Ramji, was proceeding along Chinchpoogly Road, when it collided with a mail coach driven by Miss Chalk towards Kala Chowkey Road. The wheel of the cart became locked with the axle-box of the back wheel of the mail coach, with the result that the latter vehicle snapped in two just below Miss Chalk's feet. She was thrown out heavily, but fortunately sustained no injury beyond a slight shock. The mail coach was damaged to the extent of Rs. 30.

KILLING A HUSBAND WITH A STONE.

MR. S. PADAMJEE, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in February last, convicted a woman named Gowrawa Kom Somama of murder, and sentenced her to transportation for life. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

The accused woman was charged with having, on the 12th January last, murdered her husband Somama by throwing a stone on his head and crushing the skull. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon showed that death was instantaneous on account of the left side of the skull having been crushed in, and the stone in court, which weighed about 70 lbs., was quite likely to cause such fracture. The murder appeared to have been committed about 4 a.m. on the 13th January, and the accused was arrested about 6 p. m. the same day. She was brought to Bijapur on the 14th, and thence sent to Mr. Baker, first-class magistrate, for her confession. There was no direct evidence against the accused, but her confession appeared to be so complete and so voluntarily made, that Mr. Padamjee had no hesitation in taking it into consideration against the accused. Accused admitted having murdered her husband in the way described. Accused herself admitted in the Session Court having made the confession, but said it was through beating and threats of the patel and the chief constables. The Session Judge said he could place no reliance on this statement. She charged one Gurlingappa with the murder, and said that the patel and the chief constable were brought over by that man. This was the first time she brought forward this excuse, and except her own statement there was nothing to prove it. The confession was to the court's mind thoroughly reliable and was supported by the other evidence. Iramma, aunt of the accused said that accused came to her weeping at day break of the 13th, and said her husband had died, but took care to conceal how it happened. Sangana, also a relation of the accused, said that on the preceding evening accused asked her if a stone struck a child that was passing by it would kill her. Accused said it was only a joke, but, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that showed what was even then in her mind. Yogappa, who happened to be passing by, on hearing groans, enquired as to the cause, when the accused, opening the door, came out and fell at his feet, and admitted her guilt. The Sessions Judge said he could not sufficiently condemn the apathy and heartlessness of this man, who went home and stayed quietly after seeing what had been done. The motive of the murder was as childish as the conduct itself of the accused. She could not bear the illtreatment her husband gave her. All the night she thought of suicide, and about 5 a. m., lighting a lamp, threw the stone once on his hand. He groaned, so she deliberately threw it on aim a second time. It was impossible, Mr. Padamji said, to think of a more cold-blooded and cruel murder. Accused had no claim to mercy, as she had shown none even at such a tender age. The only extenuating circumstance in her favour was her extremely tender age, and taking that into consideration, the Sessions Judge sentenced her to transportation for life though she richly deserved the extreme penalty.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal summarily.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputina and at Neemuch and Saugor, the presure changes have been small and unimportant.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The temperature, both maximum, is in excess of normal in several places. The maximum temperature varied from 106° at Sholapur to 73° at Lahore and the minimum from 47° at Lahore to 80° at Cochin.

The sky is cloudy to overcast at Jacobabad, Indore, Saugor and Mangalore.

No rain fell at any station.

The isobars indicate that the whether to the east wards of Allahabad is unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

FORMAL BUSINESS.

In the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held. President, Mr. D. E. Wacha, occupied the chair.

A NEW ILLUMINANT.

Mr. Cuffe moved that sanction be given to the following resolution of the Standing Committee:—"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 3'006, dated the 22nd February 1902, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that, in the circumstances stated sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 4,595, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of changing the burners and globes of the kerosine oil lamps in the City in order to suit 125° kerosine oil."

He said that the question had been before the Standing Committee for some considerable time, and under the advice of the Executive Engineer it had been decided to experiment with 125° kerosine oil. Before that could be done, however, the expense of globes and burners would have to be incurred. When that was done he believed the illumination of the City would be greatly improved. The resolution was seconded and carried without discussion.

COLABA RECLAMATION.

Subsequently Mr. Cuffee moved that the following resolution of the Standing Committee be agreed to:—

That the letter, dated the 16th February 1902, from Mr. Abdul Karim Munshi, requesting submission to the Corporation of his letter published in the "Bombay Gazette's" issue of 12th February 1902, re the Colaba Reclamation and Mahim Foreshore, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that it be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia asked for the letter to be read to the Corporation. He said that most of the members were in the dark as to the contents of the letter.

The President pointed out that it was not usual for a newspaper letter to be read to the Corporation.

Dr. Sukia thereupon, moved that the consideration of the resolution be adjourned until the latter had been circulated to the members.

The amendment was not seconded, but therefore feell to the ground.

The original proposition was carried.

A DEPARTMENTAL TRANSFER.

Mr. Cuffe then moved that the sanction of the Corporation be given to the following resolution:—"That as applied for by the Commissioner in his memorandum No. 31,063, dated the 24th February 1902, sanction be given to a trasfer of Rs. 1,510 from savings in the grant for the Public Health Department, to the grant for New Works, Sanitary and other Miscellaneous Works, unforeseen Minor works to meet the cost of further filling in at the Hindu Burningand Burial Ground at Tank Bunder."

The resolution was carried.

LAND PURCHASES AND TRANSFES.

Mr. Wadia moved that a resolution of the Standing Committee having reference to the purchase of a piece of land in Gola lane be sanctioned.

This motion was also carried.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim moved that sanction be given to a resolution of the Standing Committee having reference to the adoption of the report of the sub-committee on the proposed acquisition of property near Fanaswadi. The motion was agreed to.

The following resolution of the Standing Committee, moved by Mr Wadia, was also agreed to:—That sanction be given to a transfer of Rs. 1,200 from savings on the grant for the Executive Engineer's Department Water works, section 2, to the part for the Executive Engineer's Department Water works section, to meet an excess due to the anticipated savings of Rs. 10,000 shown in the Budget not having been fully realised.

Mr. Wadia also moved that a memorandum from the Municipal Secretary submitting a statement giving particulars of budget transfers sanctioned by the standing committee be recorded.

The motion was carried.

Subsequently it was moved that a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding the Health Officer's Report for the last quarter of 1901 be recorded

The motion was carried.

DRAINAGE RULES.

According to his notice of motion Dr. H. E Sukhia proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to publish the following rules in the vernacular languages commonly spoken in Bombay on all notices that may be hereafter be issued by the Drainage Department:—(1) All houses-owners desirous of constructing open drains for houses other than chawls, shall be at liberty to apply to the Municipal Commissioner for permission to construct the same and the Commissioner shall give such application as favourable a consideration as possible. (4) In all cases where open drains are constructed, the fixing of Nahani taps shall be considered optional.

The motion was agreed to

SEWAGE SYSTEMS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report (1) what proportion of the sectional areas in the City decided to be severed on the Shone System by the Corporation Resolution, No. 523, dated 8th April 1897, are now proposed to be dealt with on the biological process; and (2) what proportion of the machinery sanctioned by the Corporation Resolution No. 523, dated 8th April 1897, and already purchased and put up, will under the altered circumstances become superfluous and how it is proposed to utilize the excess thus caused. 2. That the Commissioner be also requested to report whether the Liernur pneumatic system can, with advantage, be applied to those parts of the City which, owing to insufficient gradient or to other causes, cannot be satisfactorily sewered on the gravitation system or which will have to be sewered on the Shone System."

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded the proposition which was carried.

Mr. Dinshaw Master moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation as to the total number of lepers located in the Matoonga Asylum at present, the number of lepers who are the usual residents of Bombay and the number of those who have come in from outside the Municipal limits of the city.

The proposition was carried.

Dr. Master afterwards moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is not desirable to carry out the street connections departmentally instead of by contracts as at present. He was of opinion that the work could be done departmentally cheaper than by contract.

The resolution was carried.

DR. SUKHIA'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr Sukhia, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved that certain correspondence which had passed between him and the Municipal Secretary be discussed by the Corporation.

The Hon Mr. Mehta in raising a point of order observed that it had already been decided by the Corporation that no member could bring any matter by a written letter, but he chose to do so he should do so by giving a notice of motion. Dr Sukhia's present motion was therefore out of order.

Mr. Cuffe was also of opinion that the motion was out of order.

The President ruled the motion out of order.

WORLD'S MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr Vethaldas Damoder moved that the Municipal Secretary be requested to apply to the Municipalities of the principal cities of India, Europe and America requesting them to supply annually to the Bombay Municipality copies of their Budjet Estimates and Administration Reports and that in return the Bombay Municipality would send their reports to them. He said that it was not his intention that the Secretary should apply for the reports of the Municipalities of the whole world. He thought the Secretary would exercise his discretion rightly and properly in selecting principal Municipalities of the world for that purpose. Their energetic Secretary had already taken steps in that direction and the reports obtained from the Municipalities of England, Scotland and India would afford them an opportunity to compare the costs of their administration with those of the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Baptista in seconding the motion said that it was not necessary to obtain more than a dozen reports.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta while quite appreciate the light and spirit in which the proposition was brought, did not think it would serve any useful purpose. In the first place they would have to erect a hall for the accommodation of the volumes, which would go on increasing from year to year and in the second place they would have to maintain an establishment for its supervision. At one time the Municipality had its own library, which was not utilised by the members and which they had to close. He did not know how many members would utilise this new library which Mr. Vithaldas had proposed to be established when they knew that there were a few members who read even their own administration report. Mr. Mehta thought that those members who desired to read the reports of the foreign Municipalities, should send for copies of such reports at their own expense.

Mr. Hassambhay Visram in opposing the motion said that the Corporation should not take any additional burden on itself.

Mr. Vithaldas in replying on the debate modified his motion to the effect that the Secretary should obtain reports from the Municipalities of the following nine cities only:—Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Poona; London, Manchester, Glasgow New York and Washington.

The modified proposition was carried.

ADDITIONAL FILTERS AT MALABAR HILL.

The Corporation then resumed their debate on the proposition of Dr. Katrak regarding the proposal for three additional filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The proposition was to the effect that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the proposed construction of three more filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 23,330 and that the Commissioner's letter reporting as to the feasibility of utilising filtered Tulsi water for domestic purposes and unfiltered Tulsi water for non domestic purposes be recorded.

Dr. Jehanghir Cursetji moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to a committee for consideration and report.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that he was extremely sorry that Dr Sukhia and other members had been misledly the arguments advanced by Dr Dada Chanji. He (the Commissioner, however thought that it would be a serious injustice and wrong to the population of the City to refer the matter to a Committee and thus postponed it indefinitely. He hoped the amendment would not be passed.

Dr Viegas in opposing the Amendment said that the delay in the present case was dangerous and in course of his remarks used the words "Scandalous" and "criminal."

Dr Master objected to the words "Scandalous" "criminal" and appealed to the President to have them withdrawn

The President asked Dr. Viegas to withdraw those words.

Dr. Viegas: It is no reflection to say that the delay is scandalous and criminal.

The President: But the words used by you are unparliamentary and you must withdraw them.

Dr. Viegas: I withdraw them, Sir (Laughter).

After some further descussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost, while the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

This concluded the business before the meeting

MR. GUNN'S GAIETY COMPANY.

BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GUNN.

LAST night a crowded house assembled at the Novelty Theatre to witness the performance given for the benefit of Mr. John Gunn. Although the programme was greatly different to what has been previously given this season by Mr. John Gunn's Company in Bombay; enthusiasm was just as high and the popular manager of the Company was accorded a right royal benefit. The programme was more of the Vaudeville description than dramatic. It was divided into three parts, and was as lengthy as it was excellent. The first part included a number of capital songs by members of the Company, and wound up with a neat little serio comic musical play without words,—a novelty which was cleverly produced and thoroughly appreciated. The second part was devoted to songs and recitations, and the final portion of the entertainment was a happily selected comic sketch "Irish justice," just the thing to send the assembly home in a good humour after almost a surfeit of good things. Needless to say encores were frequent and applause was uproarious that has been the rule at every performance yet given in this city by Mr. Gunn's company, and it is with a feeling of regret that Bombay play goers will witness the departure of the company.

To turn to the programme of last night's entertainment one is almost at a loss where to commence.

Perhaps the best thing of the first part was Mr. J. Warden's farcical monologue—a scene from El-Capitan. As the topic philosopher he was in his best form, and roars of laughter greeted his witty sallies. Miss Elise Cooke gave "the jewel of Asia," a song which she has given with great success on more than one occasion during the present stay of the company in Bombay. Her singing was as tuneful as her gesture was graceful and three times she was recalled before her audience was satisfied. Mr. C. Brown gave a capital comic song of the diary room order—A sort of a kind of a feeling. He too was loudly applauded. The first half wound up with a clever little French serio-comic drama without words in which Mr. Edward Lawrie, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Charles Bovis, and Miss Gaynor Rowlands took the principal parts. The piece was a wonderful little bit of gesture, acting and laughter and applause were continuous during its progress. The music and the scenery were excellent.

In the second part of the entertainment Miss W. Wood was encored for a capital rendering of "Oh listen to the band" and Mr. E. Lauri was also wildly applauded for his two contributions. Towards the conclusion of the portion of the entertainment was introduced the feature of the evening—the presentation to Mr. John Gunn by his admirers in Bombay of a silver Cutch work casket enclosed in an embossed sandal wood case, and an address containing the well wishes of a large and influential circle of playgoers, European and Native. Over this little ceremony Mr. T. Strangham presided and the address was read by Major Barry. Besides that gentleman on the stage in addition to Mr. Gunn were Dr. Pollen, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram Unvalla, and several others.

The following are extracts from the address:—The visit of your excellent Company has given Bombay the greatest treat in the memory of the oldest playgoers. Our public had grown so accustomed to touring parties who

"Keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope,"

that they are apt to turn sceptical ears to advertisements of new attractions. The traditional feeling in the theatrical world that Bombay spells bankruptcy had become a despairing influence even here, so that the hope of seeing a First Class Company, amongst us had practically been abandoned. You have dispelled this despair, and done us a public service. You have paid us the compliment to believe that we are not behind our country men else were in appreciating the work of artists who would be a delight on any stage before any auditorium. The full houses are proof enough that we know a good thing when we see it, and are prepared to pay for it.. . . . We are in hopes that the heartiness of our laughter and the condition of the treasury will justify you at home in restoring to us something of our good name and, best of all, encourage you to come back to us. . . . In now bidding you goodbye and good luck, what higher compliment can we pay your artists than to say that we shall rejoice to see them back, just as they are the same merry faces that have done so much to glorify the season of 1902. It would be of happy augury if, as harbingers of a new era of high art, the London Gaiety Company were the first to occupy the boards of the new theatre which will be a memorable monument of the season of 1903.

The address was received with cheers. In reply Mr. Gunn gracefully acknowledged the honour that had been done him. His only regret was, he said that he was not able adequately to express his feelings of gratitude. He could only say "thank you and he did that from the bottom of his heart He would come back to Bombay and he would endeavour to open their new theatre for them (cheers). Perhaps he would not bring exactly the same company though some of the members would return to India with him. At any rate he would see that the company was just as good as the one which was at present in their city (cheers, and cries of bring Lauri) He took that opportunity of thanking the members of his company for the loyal way in which they had worked for him.

The programme concluded with a farcical sketch entitled "Irish justice" which was also a great success

THE FIRST SHOT IN THE WAR.

APROPOS of stories of first Shots in the War M. A. P. says:—The last story on my list is of our own me. Everybody knows that the gallant old Joubert, who was the commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, was always an opponent of Mr. Kruger and of the war. Nevertheless, he went in with his countrymen when the hour of danger came, but he went with no doubt as to the disastrous final result. He and his troops were before Dundee; and then it was that what was practically the first shot in this war was fired. The scouts brought the information that the English troops were in possession of the town, and it was resolved that they should, if possible, be dislodged. "All right," said Joubert, "bring up the Staats Artillerie." The Staats Artillerie came up "Fire," said Joubert. The shot was fired; and then as the smoke died away, amid a thrill Joubert turned to his officers and said: "There goes the independence of the Transvaal." Some months later the gallant veteran was dead. Probably the calamities which he foresaw, but could not prevent had much to do with hastening his end.

HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sure Relief. The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment on the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting [illegible] must inevitably soon sink into [illegible] and [illegible] delicate find is difficult to maintain [illegible] Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible [illegible].

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ON

THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL, at 9-30 p.m.,

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These Lamps must not be confounded with those generally sold in Bombay, under the name of HINKS' LAMPS, where, perhaps, a small part bears the name "Hinks," while the other portions consist simply of some cheap foreign stuff, thus making it appear that the whole article is manufactured by Messrs. HINKS & SONS.

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BEST WOOLLEN WHIP CORDS	from Rs. 28-0
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GEBRÜDER KNAKE'S

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In Tone and Touch and thoroughly durable. Can be seen and tried at

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Military and the Private Secretaries and the A.-D.-C., in waiting, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 9-30 p m., on 24th March, 1902, should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR until further notice.

J. H. DU BOULAY,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, 10th March, 1902.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

1. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 and 4 p.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
2. The Proficiency Examination will take place to-day (Friday). Fall in at the Town Hall Compound at 6 45 a.m. Dress—Drill order with arms, putties not to be worn.
3. The following matches of the B V A Carbine Association will be shot for on 23rd and 24th instant:—
Match VIII—200 and 500 yards.
Match IX—200 and 300 yards.
Match X—"The Running Man" Range 200 yards.
4. Leave of absence for eight months has been granted to Coy Sergt-Major J P Watson from 22nd instant.
5. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Friday).

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1902.

THE REMOUNT SCANDALS.

COLONEL ST. QUINTIN, lately Director of Remounts for the Imperial Yeomanry, whose name has been associated with the subject matter of a coming Parliamentary inquiry, has written an article in the "Empire Review," in which he gives his version of the incidents which have brought him into unenviable prominence. Lord Tweedmouth, shortly before the last mail left, moved the appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament to inquire into all contracts made by the War Office, and on its behalf for the outfit, supply and maintenance of troops in South Africa. Government admitted the desirability of holding such inquiry as his lordship contemplated, but the House decided that the moment was inopportune,—a sensible decision seeing that many of the officers who are best able to throw light upon the subject, are at present on active service in South Africa. Meantime the officers who have been connected with the contracts and purchases for the army must either sit still under the implications levelled against them, or do as Colonel St. Quintin has done. Yet, as Lord Tweedmouth said in his speech, there was a strong prima facie case for Parliament to exercise its ancient privileges in regard to the contracts, especially if all he said be true. His lordship asserted that in one case 1,500 horses were bought, according to Colonel St. Quintin, at £17 6s. 8d. per head, and sold at from £26 to £29 per head. No doubt, the Austrian Government paid something like £29, but they got a very different class of horse, and most of the money went into the breeder's pockets. But here animals, worth no more than £8 to £12, described as merely fit for a lady's phaeton, were bought to the number of 3,800, costing £111,000, of which £45,000 went into the pockets of four gentlemen. Numerous have been the complaints as to the quality and capacity of the remounts sent out to South Africa, and doubtless those who feel they can honestly court investigation of their transactions would prefer that the inquiry shall come with as little delay as possible. Those who fear the results will be the happier, the longer the investigation is postponed since it will give them the opportunity of covering up their foot-prints and transferring themselves and their ill-gotten gains to countries beyond the limits of the British Empire.

Colonel St. Quintin does not think it necessary for him to say anything, beyond what has been said for him in Parliament; nor would he, but that so many allegations have been preferred against the department, over which he presided, by individuals who have no sort of knowledge of the facts, as well as by others who should have been better informed. He, therefore, decided to tell the story in his own words, at the same time calling attention to his evidence before the Committee on Horse Purchase in Austro-Hungary. On the raising of the Imperial Yeomanry, Colonel St. Quintin, already on the Retired List, was appointed to deal with Remounts. At first he declined the post, having been engaged in similar work, and considering it "almost impossible to carry out the duties of the office satisfactorily in view of the surrounding difficulties." That experience was gained in Calcutta, as Remount Agent where Colonel St. Quintin, formerly of the 10th and 8th Hussars, was stationed for five years, and in Ireland where he served for five years in the Remount Department However, he consented to act, from a sense of duty. Lord Lonsdale was appointed to deal with saddlery and equipment. This was on the 28th December and Colonel St. Quintin was ordered to have 1,200 horses ready for shipment within nine days. Lord Lonsdale had sent the horses to Liverpool and declined to allow Colonel St. Quintin to inspect them. Transports failed and a month's detention in temporary stables caused the death of some, and incapacitated many for which Colonel St. Quintin was nominally responsible. This was the initial difficulty. Others followed. Colonel St. Quintin was ordered to find ten thousand horses, and other resources failing from one cause or other he was ordered by General Truman, Director of the Remounts to proceed to Austria. Acting on the advice of Colonel Talluer of the Remount Department, who had the benefit of experience of Austrian horses, he chose animals under fifteen hands. In his choice of horses he had the assistance of Colonel Maclean, formerly of the Royal Dragoons, a capable judge of horse flesh. Orders as to the numbers of remounts were being continually changed, and when the War Office stated that they "could only for pay one horse for each man enrolled" he had to stop buying and get as best he could, out of the contracts which had been practically completed, except for the signatures. We can well believe that this led to grave trouble. Then many of the Yeomanry regiments preferred to buy their own horses and did so, but it was difficult to get hold of any returns or information as to what they were doing. Colonel St. Quintin was told to send them orders to stop buying, but it was useless. Many had already bought. Then the numbers of yeomen were increased and the Colonel was ordered to buy more. Three ships failed him. He asked for assistance, but could get none until late in the day, when he secured men of Indian experience. They were satisfied with the Austrian horses and got the best they could in the circumstances which governed the contracts. Cavalry officers at the front declared the Austrian remounts to be the best and sought to secure them for their own troops.

Government was quite right in deferring the inquiry, since evidence of those who received and those who rode the horses is as necessary as that of the dealers who sold them and the agents who bought them. And no one can blame Col. St. Quintin for endeavouring to set himself right before the world. That there was much which was not quite nice among middlemen is conceivable. Middlemen in all countries resort to strange practices to eke out a living. From evidence which was given before the Committee, it appeared that £26 was the lowest price at which remounts could be got in Austria. "But," writes Col. St. Quintin "all this took time to find out, and on looking back, I do not think that in the public interest I could have done better than I did. At any rate I should like to place on record that the entire cost of the Hungarian horses bought for the Imperial Yeomanry worked out at £29 12s apiece. Thus, seeing I was allowed £40 by the Government for each horse, in all I saved that country £2,000." That mistakes were made, errors of judgment committed in every department, goes without saying. But he demands to know how they could be avoided when the order was troops at once, equipment at once, horses at once, transport at once, all in unprecedented numbers and everyone working at high pressure. Notwithstanding this, Colonel St. Quintin maintained that the best was done which could be done and that, so far as the Yeomanry horses are concerned, the best possible horses were got and at a fair price. He welcomes the prospect of an investigation, but he asks that it should be conducted by a Committee not only of strong men, but of unprejudiced men, one or two of them conversant with the questions at issue, the horse and the horse trade. To officers with a reputation to lose, it is only fair that the inquiry, when it comes off shall be conducted by a thoroughly efficient Committee. Meantime, let those who demand that inquiry suspend judgment, remembering that horses cannot be turned out by the thousand, on short notice, up to service pattern, ready for use at a uniform price, in the same way as manufactured articles, stands of arms and other munitions of war. As the ex-director of Imperial Yeomanry urges, horses are sentient animals of flesh and blood, all differing as human beings, and all animals differ. They require care and attention or soon fall to pieces. A circular will bring men together. Horses have to be bought. A man to a certain extent can look after himself. A horse cannot, and an horse goes to pieces quicker than a man.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE.

THE report of the Administration of Travancore for the year 1900-1901, shows that the operations of the various state departments on the whole have had very satisfactory results. The demand in respect of land revenue was Rs. 24,29,406 against Rs. 24,99,349 in the previous year, and the amount collected was Rs. 22,42,383. In the area of wet cultivation, the report states, there was an increase of 2,831 acres. In regard to Revenue Settlement the department was engaged with sixteen talukas, and the receipts from the disposal of revenue cases amounted to Rs. 41,772, and, those from Virathi Settlement Rs. 1,04,034. Four legislative measures were adopted during the year, and the most important was the Act to amend the Towns Conservancy Regulation already existing. The alteration effected will considerably improve the present sanitary administration of urban districts. The police force was strengthened by an increase of thirty-two members, and during the year also there was an increase in departmental punishments and a decrease in criminal prosecutions. The percentage of convictions to charges was also improved. In the central gaol of the province the mortality amongst the prisoners was very high, and this necessitated increased expenditure in the administration of the department, as the diet of the Marava convicts—among whom the death-rate was particularly abnormal—was improved. There was also an increase of work and of receipts in the Registration Department. The disposal of business was prompt and the work done was very satisfactory. The season was a propitious one, so far as the rainfall was concerned, and agriculture generally benefited thereby. There were, however, no noticeable variations in the prices of food grains. At the thirty-nine stations in the province, the total amount of rainfall gauged was 3570·09 inches or 479·37 inches in excess of the normal quantity. The number of forest employes was increased during the year by 112, and the total area of reserved forests and lands was extended by 188 square miles. In this department, too, whereas the receipts exhibited an increase of Rs. 32,408, expenses fell off by Rs. 6,013. There was an all-round improvement in trade. External trade showed an increase of Rs. 98,388, and whilst there was a fall of Rs. 7,57,377 as regards the products of the cocoanut tree, the value of the exports of tea and coffee rose by Rs. 4,62,162. The total increase in importations of piece goods and cotton amounted to Rs. 4,90,838, and there was a decrease in the value of the imports of rice of Rs. 2,56,391. The Public Works Department spent a total sum of Rs. 17,39,248—an increase of Rs. 2,48,597, the heavy rains reduced the salt out-turn. Nevertheless the net revenue improved by Rs. 1,12,040, and the receipts were augmented by Rs. 44,135. In the customs revenue there was a small decrease. The revenue proper of the whole province amounted to Rs. 95,90,033, the actual rise being Rs. 2,22,184. As regards education, improvements and extensions were also effected. There were larger figures both of schools and scholars. The cost of the department increased by Rs. 6,204. The report also comments in a gratified tone on the visit to the province of his Excellency the Viceroy and her Excellency Lady Curzon. During the year the First Prince, the Elaya Rajah, and her Highness the Sevin Ranee died, but this appears, however, to have been the only cloud in a wholly sucessful year in the Province.

DECLINE OF THE PLAGUE.

THE mortality returns this week reveal the consoling fact that the present plague epidemic, having reached its maximum, is now on the decline. The pestilence in Bombay this season has followed its characteristic course, but has been much less severe than in any of the previous outbreaks. The remarkable thing about the ravages of the disease as we have experienced them here, is that they should assume virulent form with the appearance of the cold weather and gradually decline as the cool season gives way to the warmer weather. The disease itself is developed in various conditions of seasons and temperature, and the explanation of the strange course of plague epidemics in Bombay seems only to be found in seasonal conditions as they affect the habits of the people. We have known for six years that the pestilence is in the habitations of the people. The fact that as soon as the poorer natives can make their sleeping places in the open air, the scourge begins to abate its virulence, every year confirms the conviction on this point, and though we do not join in raising cries which may produce a dangerous feeling of panic, we are yet far from being content with the rate of progress at which the improvement of insanitary areas is being effected. It cannot, however, be truthfully said that nothing is being done. The less severe nature of this season's recrudescence of the pest, compared with previous outbreaks, indicates how much has been accomplished towards making the conditions less favourable for its spread. The number of deaths from plague during the week ended on Tuesday was 743, a decrease of 149 compared with the previous week when the first sign of the decline appeared in the returns. Compared with the figures for the corresponding week of last year, the latest returns afford much satisfaction, for they show a decreased mortality amounting to 453. At this date last year the deaths from all causes during a single week numbered 2,450 of which about half were due to plague. The present proportion of plague deaths to the total mortality is slightly less than half, but against the large number of deaths twelve months ago we have now to record a diminution of 871. This comparative improvement in the health of the city has been visible all through the present season, diseases, other than plague, which are usually responsible for a large number of deaths exhibiting a less severe activity than formerly. Fevers and respiratory diseases are accountable for many fewer deaths than usual. At the same time there has been a very noticeable rise in the birth-rate, indicating the improvement in the condition of the people as compared with the recent years of distress when famine combined with plague to check the natural increase of the population.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will make only a short visit to Lower Swat during his autumn tour, proceeding as far as Chakdarrah. His Excellency will pay this visit before proceeding to Peshawar.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Diu, Commander P. de Azevedo, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Goa, having left that port on the 19th instant. She has come to Bombay for the usual repairs, and has entered the Mereweather dry dock last evening.

MR. D. E. MCCRACKEN, on return from furlough next week, resumes his appointment of Assistant at headquarters of the Thagi and Dacoity Department.

IN the first ties of the Indian Polo Association Championship Tournament at Meerut, on Monday, the Jodhpore team beat the 15th Hussars by four goals, five subsidiaries, to two goals, five subsidiaries.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Simla will take over charge of the Chairmanship of the Municipality on April 23rd, as the Punjab Government has decided to abolish the post of the said President.

THE final meeting with the Mahsud jirga is arranged for the 25th instant at Jandola. Mr. Merk, Special Commissioner in charge of the Mahsud Blockade will shortly proceed on one year's leave, his task being concluded.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending 18th March was 1,579, giving a death-rate of 105·80 per annum per thousand as against 164·17 the corresponding period of last year, and 137·45 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 203 died from fevers; 743, plague; 12, small-pox; 6, measles; 2, cholera; 3, leprosy; 137, phthisis; 54, diseases of the nervous system; 138, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 38, dysentery; 48, still-born; 117, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 49; Brahmin, 61; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 14; Hindu of other caste, 890; Hindu low caste, 151; Musalman, 335; Parsee, 27; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 2; European, 6; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 317 as against 173 the corresponding period of last year, and 153 the average over the past five years.

GOOD progress is being made, we understand, in the demarcation of the Anglo-Turkish frontier line in the tribal country inland from Aden, though some of the hill-tracts are difficult to work through. There does not seem to be any obstruction in the part of the Turkish Commissioner; and as many of the districts are very sparsely populated, there are no complicated questions regarding tribal rights in this or that patch of territory. Colonel Wahab's party will have done some valuable surveying before it returns to Aden, and a good deal of information should be gained respecting local politics. The spheres of British and Turkish influence have been only vaguely defined hitherto; but with the erection of a line of boundry-pillars there should be no doubt in the future as to the control of the tribesmen. The presence of the demarcation Commission, with its military escort, in the hinterland for several weeks should have a good political effect, though its duties are of a peaceful kind, and do not involve the punishment of the tribal sections who have raided caravans in past years. The Porte seems to have acted reasonably enough in this matter of demarcation, though there was some delay at the outset when the Commission was assembling.

IT may be noted that the Indian Contingent for the Coronation are to take tents with them, and a Reuter's telegram states that they will probably go into camp in the vicinity of Hampton Court. This is an excellent arrangement says the "Pioneer" for the men will thus be kept free from many temptations, and it will be a simple matter to maintain discipline. That the conduct of all will be exemplary we have not the least doubt, for the visit of the small contingent to Australia during the Commonwealth celebration proved that the Indian soldier has a restraining pride. The British public, in their enthusiasm and admiration for representatives of the great Imperial Army, drawn from all parts of the world, might give their welcome, next June, if the various contingents were scattered among barracks; but if the men are in regular encampments, the risks of trouble will be minimised. The health of the troops, also, can be more readily safeguarded, though there is not much likelihood of sickness during an English summer. The Indian Contingent, of course, will have their full share of sightseeing both on land and sea, and they should return with the liveliest impressions of England and the great Metropolis. No such representative force has ever left India as that which is now under orders, for every race which provides any fighting men figures on the list.

"CLARA IN BLUNDERLAND."

"Clara in Blunderland," not "Alice in Wonderland," is the title of a new book, (Heineman), a political extravaganza, by Caroline Lewis. It is dedicated with most profound affection and respect to the memory of Lewis Carroll, to whom the author is as much indebted for the text as the illustrator, Mr. J. Stafford Ransome (a recent visitor to Bombay, and an honorary member of one or two of the Clubs) is to Sir John Tenniel, for the parodies of his perfect pictures which adorn the text of the original "Alice." "Clara," it is almost needless to say, is the Right. Hon. A. Balfour and "Blunderland," the domain of party politics. The Red Queen is Mr. Chamberlain, always represented with a Nettlefold screw as a sceptre. The Cheshire Cat becomes the Dalmeny Cat (Lord Rosebery) and the Duchess, or Aunt Sarum, is Lord Salisbury. Crumpty—Bumpty, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The Irish Leader, Mr. J. E. Redmond, is the March Hare, the Duke of Devonshire is the dormouse, and Sir E. Grey, the Mad Hatter. There are other characters of more or less importance. But these are principals, cleverly portrayed by Mr. Ransome and Caroline Lewis's imitation of Lewis Carroll is wonderfully smart. Clara falls down a golf hole until she began, to fear she would fall right down to the level of he aberrationals and come out in Ireland, where the inhabitants are cannibals and the resources of civilisation have long ago been exhausted. She found herself in a hall full of strange animals, "both quadrangles and biceps," as she afterwards told Geraldine. There were a good many geese, a very ugly duckling, some saucy monkeys, wolves in sheep's clothing, parrots in eagles' feathers, guinea-pigs looking about for guineas, pigeons, cuckoos and any quantity of rats. "These strongly assorted creatures began at once to wrangle and insult each other, and soon there was a free fight, which lasted Clara could not say how long. At length, however, the White Rabbit (the speaker) rose from his seat and pulled out his watch, crying Time, Time." Then the animals and birds trooped out of the hall and Clara found herself hustled by the crowd out into the lobby. The Dodo tried to make Clara "one of us" but the Red Queen saved the situation.

"Why can't you leave the girl alone?" she cried, and turning to Clara, she said, "The Dodo's aims are too high for you, my dear. What you want is speed, not height. Come along with me."

Seizing Clara unceremoniously by the hand, she hurried her off the terrace. Out into the country they sped at a terrible rate which was ever increasing. It was not running. It was outflying. It was shooting. On, on, they shot till the little girl was giddy and terrified. "Stop! stop! I am-afraid-I-can't-go-you-pace," gasped Clara.

"Faster-Faster!" cried the Red Queen, as she dragged Clara along until the breath had nearly left her body, and she felt as if cold water were being poured down her back.

"Where are you taking me to?" Clara panted, "I cant help thinking."—

"If you want to do that" said the Red Queen, "you and I must part. I never permit every one to think in my presence. Its rude, its unnecessary."

Saying this, she let go her hand, with the unkind remark that there wasn't room for both of them in the same country.

A MUSHROOM CATERPILLAR.

In her flight she came to a chest nut tree where she noticed a tall mushroom on the top of which was seated a very green caterpillar, who was writing at a great pace and imbibing gas through the tube of a strangely constructed hookah. Picking up a signed article, Clara saw the insect belonged to the species Winstoniensis Vulgaris, and here we are introduced to Mr. Winston Churchill in the following piquant manner:—

For some hours the caterpillar took no notice of her, and she was beginning to think that she had better go away without disturbing it, when it slowly raised its head, and, without removing the pipe from its lips, remarked acidly, "you're wrong?"

"But," said Clara "I haven't said anything."

"I know you haven't, and that is wrong, and when you do say something that is wrong too."

"But why am I wronger than other people?"

I didn't say you were, Everybody is wrong and I am here to tell them so" and how do you think you will put them right?"

"I don't think; I talk. I don't put them right."

"It takes me all my time to tell them they are wrong. The point is—What do you want?"

"I am not quite sure, if you please, Sir," said Clara timidly, "things are funny to-day."

"Things are never funny; they are only wrong," said the caterpillar. You are not sure what you want, I am. What you want is advice."

"But you can't think what a lot of advice I've had to-day" replied Clara, distractedly, and I don't think it's done me one bit of good."

"That's because it wasn't mine," said the caterpillar "I shall now read you the leading article I am cabling home."

"I din't know people ever cable leaders" said Clara.

"People don't, but I do," he replied.

"Is it very long?"

"It is long but it's very very clever. It has been written entirely for your improvement."

Clara felt that after this she could not refuse to listen, and the Caterpillar still sucking the pipe, from which it seemed to draw its inspiration, read as follows:—

'Tis warring and the Slinky Pros,
Do smile and quirgle in the dark;
All boersome are the interfoes,
And the frograys outyark.
Beware the poslokrock my Joe!
The Orange Reel, the Olive patch!
Beware the Brussels sprouts, and O!
Mark well the Kaiser spatch.
They packed their Milner to the Cape;
Long time they drawled on this and that
So footted they on the dum dum lay
And pifled as they sat.

'Oh dear me?' said Clara, I'am afraid that won't do. Your leading article put me out. What does Warring mean?"

"Warring means the time when you begin to prepare for a war which is nearly over."

"I see" said Clara, "and I suppose Slinky Pros are shy and slinking. Pro-Boers"

"Of course,' said the Caterpillar, and to smile is to sneer and jibe and to quirgly is to squirm and wriggle, while a frogrog is a foreign newspaper and outyarking is saying the sort of things foreign newspapers do say. Now try, you are old, Father William," said the catterpillar, condescendingly. 'Shut your eyes and take a long breath.'

So Clara made a fresh start:—

"Oh, dear me," groaned the caterpillar, that's worse than ever. You seem to have strategists on the brain. I think you were better with the 'Busy bee' than with this. Try that over again, and remember that it is about bees, not strategists" so Clara tried once more:—

How doth a timely vulture lead,
Improvement to a tale.
A Verne-Munchausen Lander blend,
Which makes de Rougemont pale.

"There, that's quite enough!" screamed the carterpillar, highly incensed. Run away and play. Go and bother Crumpty-Bumpty, or Twiddle-Thumu and Twaddle-D."

But do tell me that vulture tale,' pleaded Clara, "I should so love to hear it from you. Why did it keep following you from Pretoria? Why are the birds so found of you? I have read of people who are always seeing snakes, and Aunt Sarum says she could make French men see stars any time of the day, if she liked but of course she doesn't, she is so kind. Why did that bird follow you?"

"Well, you see," said the Caterpillar, "birds are like human beings, they are wrong. Now that silly bird, in spite of my strikingly handsome appearance—" He stopped abruptly.

"Well," said Clara, encouragingly, "Please don't stop, it's getting so exciting."

"Well then, that bird, you must know, was very hungry, and when he saw me, a brilliant mushroom Caterpillar, its idea was to treat me merely as a little grub"

"That was certainly rather humiliating," said Clara sympathetically, "but after all grubs and caterpillars are rather alike. Why didn't it eat you?"

"It might have done that, had it not been for my verbal armour. You see the vulture could not swallow any statements."

"And how did you get rid of it? Asked Clara. You want tell anybody if I tell you? said the caterpillar.

"No" "Well, then I sang to it."

"Can you sing," asked Clara, clasping her hands rapturously together.

"Oh? quite easily I song to him:—

Swallow on, swallow on;
You may eat what'er you see
You may even swallow official Reports
But you will never swallow me.

When I gave him the 'Belle of New York,' he flew away, said the catterpillar, turning round to the spot where Clara had been standing. But Clara, liked the vulture, had flown.

"No! they 'll never swallow him, that's certain," said Clara to herself, as she fled from the plain of dead chestnuts.

What a talkative creature to be sure, and how beautifully green he is! No! they'll never swallow him—but I do wish that—vulture had.

(Continued on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE NINTH NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT.

MESSAGE FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

DE WET'S WHEREABOUTS.

SMALL POX ON A TROOPER.

NINTH LANCERS RETURN TO INDIA.

LONDON, MAR. 19.

The Northern section of the ninth Contingent left Auckland to-day.

The Premier, at a luncheon given to the men, read a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain, cordially appreciating the splendid patriotism of the New Zealanders.

Over 5,000 volunteered for the ninth Contingent, and volunteers are still offering at the rate of fifty daily.

[New Zealand, with a white population of over three-quarters of a million, has already sent close on four thousand Yeomen to the War.]

LONDON, MAR. 20.

DeWet and Steyn are now in the Hoopstad district west of the main railway.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles just arrived at Durban are in quarantine, having six cases of small pox on board.

The 9th Lancers have left Victoria West en route to India.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

March 15th, near Walfontein, Vaal river, severely wounded, Captains Robert Cecil Grant and Herbert Henry Aldridge, both South African Constabulary. At Ermelo, dangerously ill of enteric, Trooper H. S. Strutt, 19th Hussars.

March 16th, at Charlestown, dangerously ill of enteric, Trooper C. Allard, 19th Hussars.

Lieutenant Dysdale, 1st Royal Scots who was reported missing from Slabbertsnek on the 31st August is believed to have been killed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

VIEWS OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE POSSIBILITY OF AGGRESSION.

BANQUET TO BARON HAYASHI.

LONDON, MAR. 19.

The members of the Diplomatic Body of France and Russia, to-day, handed to the Powers a declaration stating that the allied Governments of France and Russia are pleased to find in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty the affirmation of the principles forming the basis of their own policy, namely, the maintenance of the status quo, the peace of the Orient and the independence of China and Korea, which are to remain open to the commerce and industry of all nations.

Nevertheless, they also are obliged to consider the possibility of aggression on the part of a third Power or fresh troubles in China likely to jeopardize the latter's integrity and free development menacing to their own interests. They therefore reserve to themselves to consider in such a case the means of protecting them.

Baron Hayashi the Japanese Ambassador in London was entertained at a dinner at the Reform Club last night in celebration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

In a speech the Baron said that the warm appreciation which had greeted the alliance in Japan was evidently reciprocated here and this reciprocity was the surest guarantee of an auspicious continuation of the alliance.

The "Times" says that the Russo-French note to the Powers is a significant indication of the great services of the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

The "Standard" says it is impossible not to suspect that the reservation in the Note refers to contingencies arising from the abnormal position in Manchuria.

[A writer in the current number of "Blackwood," who describes the Anglo-Japanese treaty as only a wooden leg after all, a brittle substitute for the sinnewry member which it replaces, anticipates the above declaration of France and Russia. He says the particular contingencies which are contemplated and provided for are not those which are most likely to happen, chiefly because the treaty itself will be a principal cause of their not happening. It is not probable that the interests of the allies in China will be openly assailed by force of arms. The continental press have been very busy in endeavouring to give a name to the suppositious aggressor, against whom the treaty is intended to erect a burial, each nationality eager to fit the cap on every head but its own. The majority of opinion, however, awards the honour to Russia, who on her part declares she is as harmless as a sucking-dove. She has a passion for free ports and a zeal for the rights of her weaker neighbours, as Mr. Gilbert, would say, amounting to a disease. Russia herself consequently expresses cordial acquiescence in the objects of the treaty; it is only her officious partisans in this country where supersensitive feeling are hurt by it. But assuming, for illustration's sake, that Russian schemes do come within the purview of the dual alliance, how would the terms of the treaty meet the case? Russia claims, with much truth, to be a peace-loving Power. Well indeed she may be, since she has been in the habit of obtaining her desires without expending a shot. All her important aggressions in Eastern Asia, her vast acquisitions of territory, her political ascendancy over the object rulers of China, have been obtained by means which may be technically peaceful. We need not stop to particularise the methods of aggrandisement which are daily revealed in the public press; but we naturally ask how they would be met by the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and how the not very dissimilar honeycombing tactics of Germany and France would be met! Is it not conceivable that the two armed sentinels may find themselves keeping solemn guard over a treasure house which is being daily emptied of its contents by subterraneous burglaries?—a thing which actually happened in Vladivostock a few years ago. The only answer to this is, that the essence of the treaty is not to be found within the four corners of the parchment, but in the spirit which lurks behind the letter. Be the particular stipulations of the treaty what they may, they are really of secondary importance. The great staring fact is that we have here a public advertisement of the unity of the aims of two great powers, for we can no longer withhold that title from the Empire of Japan. If the declaration is not to sink into the limbo of clear matter, the spirit of it must pervade the future diplomacy of the two powers in Peking.

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN'S ESTATE.

The Marquis of Dufferin in his will leaves £108,548.

LORD KIMBERLEY'S ILLNESS.

HIS CONDITION CRITICAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

A "Statesman" special cablegram from London reports that Lord Kimberley has had a serious relapse, and his condition is critical.

CALCUTTA'S STATUE OF VICTORIA.

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The following are extracts from H. E. the Viceroy's speech on the occasion of unveiling the statue of Queen Victoria here to-day :—

It is rather more than a year since we lost the Queen-Empress Victoria, and we are assembled here to-day, to dedicate the first fruits of that memorial to her which we hope will, one day, be the pride of Calcutta, and one of the glories of the eastern world. Though in India, where everything is intense, years roll by quickly and to-morrow is always treading on the heels of to-day, yet I think that not the least remarkable feature of the past year has been the degree to which the memory of the queen remains among us fresh and unforgotten. I am one of those who are in sincere sympathy with the instinct that has led mankind from the earliest ages to commemorate the features and to perpetuate the likeness of the great ones of the earth. Let us honour the great men and women who have gone before us. It is they who have moulded our ideas and elevated our race. If we read their histories, we discover what was the secret of their greatness. As we gaze upon their lineaments even in marble or bronze, they are once again endowed with life in our imaginations and their lips seem to tell their own tale.

Every great Indian city should possess its statue of Queen Victoria. The majority have it already. Grave would have been our reproach, had Calcutta, the capital of the Indian Empire, been without its special monument. Ordered here in honour of her second Jubilee in 1897, it will henceforward commemorate her entire reign, and later on will take its place in the great pantheon which the people of India, from all parts have subscribed so liberally to erect in the close neighbourhood of this very spot to her memory. The sculptor's genius cannot bring her back to life, but it will show her as she was in life to millions who never saw her at all and as she sits here in bronze through the centuries that lie before us, her figure will still breathe lessons of virtue and tolerance and wisdom, inspiring Englishmen in India with a sense of justice and duty, and reminding Indians that they were never more truly loved or more benignly ruled than during the 63 years of the reign of this British Queen. May Indians be the gainers by the fruits of her teaching and may we Englishmen and Englishwomen profit by her example. (Applause.)

* (Delayed in transmission.)

THE LATE SIR R. TEMPLE.

All the home papers contain highly eulogistic articles upon the career and services of the late Sir Richard Temple.

LORD CONNEMARA'S CONDITION.

There is a steady improvement in Lord Connemara's condition.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT POONA.

FOUR PERSONS SHOT.

THREE KILLED.

POONA, MAR. 20.

A shocking tragedy was committed last night in the city, four persons being shot by a man, named Govind Purshotam, residing in Budhwar Peth.

A civil case was decided in favour of Kasibai, who lived with her husband Mahadeo in a house belonging to the murderer. Mahadeo, Kasibai and others were celebrating the result of the trial by feasting when the murderer came and partook of some food. He, afterwards, drew a revolver and shot Mahadeo and Kasibai who expired instantly.

The murderer then went to Somwar Peth a quarter of a mile distant, and shot two women one of whom succumbed but the other is still alive. The murderer is still at large. He fired seven shots, and had more ammunition with him.

The murderer's wife lives at a village near Karwat. The police are scouring the country in search of him. A Magistrate took the dying depositions of the two women. The murderer's father was an opium-eater.

The crime is said to have been the outcome of trifling circumstances. The murderer is a relative of his victims. The parties were weavers by caste. The murderer had a meal at 10 o'clock with his uncle Mahadu and the latter had hardly finished eating when the murderer shot him in the arm, the bullet also penetrating the abdomen. The culprit then ran out of the house. His cousin a young woman about 20 years named Kasda who had taken her meal, in an inner room was talking with a friend Govind who entered. She went back but was shot twice and died on the spot.

The murderer then went to Somwar Peit. There two sisters named Godi and Gaza were staying in the house of Ragunath having left their village that very day as his nephew was sick. The two women besides others were asleep at the time when the murderer came and knocked at the door stating who he was. Admitted into the house he said "I want water to drink" and went to the back of the house. He came back and shot the two woman Gaza who was enciente was killed on the spot Godi who was shot in the thigh escaped into the street where she fell down.

Murderer went to one Dhondis house and knocked the door but as he could not give the proper call he was not admitted.

Dhondi states that about five in the morning heard knocking once more but he refused to open the door as news of the tragedy had reached him at the time.

The cause of crime is said to be trouble over some money matters. The woman Kasi who was a widow had been given a share in certain ancestral property by her husband. But the bulk of the property was left by her husband on his death to a son of his sister Gaza, and the latter her sister Godi applied for probate. While the suit was being heard the boy to whom the property had been left died and the decision given in Kasi's favour. The accused was her cousin asked to be given rupees 300 which she refused. She told her uncle and he in turn informed Dhondi this seemgly irritated the accused and he thus sought to murder the whole party.

The police received information about eleven o'clock at night but the murderer could not be found Detectives were sent out in all directions and a telegram was sent to Mr. Mactier, District Superintendent. of Police at Karpalla.

The victims of the tragedy were removed to the Sassoon Hospital, the City Mamlatdar recorded the dying declaration of Mahadu but Godi and Kasi were in too callapsed covdition.

Mahadu and his niece both died, the one at 5 and the other at 6 in the morning. Godi lingered till midday when she died and a post mortem was held and the bullet extracted.

The murderer is believed to have used a six chambered revolver with bullets of Government pattern.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALUTTA, MAR. 20.

Messrs. S, Stockman T. Rennie and K. Hewlett have been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Civil Veterinary Department, and are posted for training to the Punjab, Burma and the North West Provinces respectively for training.

THE CORONATION.

COMMAND OF THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

No announcement has yet been made regarding the appointment of an officer to command the Indian Volunteer Contingent which is being sent home to attend the Coronation, but it is generally expected here that Colonel Lumsden will be invited to go.

THE ARMY CONTRACTS.

SIR H. C. BANNERMAN'S MOTION.

INDIFFERENCE OF THE COMMONS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

An "Englishman" special cablegram from London dated March 18th, states :—

Neither the public nor the House of Commons appear to take the slightest interest in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's vote of no confidence in the Government.

The indifference of the House of Commons is so marked that throughout the large part of yesterday while the debate on the motion was in progress, there was scarcely a quorum in the House.

On the Liberal side there does not appear to be much expectation of any great results. The followers of Lord Rosebery are extremely half-hearted in their support of the vote of censure, when they take the trouble to support it at all.

THE VICEROY'S COMING TOUR.

THE programme of the Viceroy's coming tour is settled. His Excellency arrives at Hyderabad publicly on the 29th instant, and leaves privately for shooting camps at Nursimpett and Manukotah on 1st the April, return to Hyderabad on 13th and leaves on the following day privately for Jalgaons, whence he visits the Ajunta Caves and arrives at Agra on the evening of the 17th and leaves on the following for day Delhi where the arrive privately on the 9th, leaving on the 21st als privately, arrives at Dargai on the morning o the 22nd, visits Malakand and Chakdara and reentrains at Dargai on the 24th, arriving Peshawar publicly on the same evening. His Excellency holds durbar on the 26th, visits Landikotal on the 27th leaves, Peshawar privately on the 28th, arrives Dehra Dun on the morning of the 30th, inspects Cadets and on May 1st goes up to Mussoorie and back.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 27th Madras Infantry has just been rearmed with the M. L. M. rifle.

THE dispersion of the troops engaged in the final operations of the Waziri Blockade has begun. The 28th Punjab Infantry and the 35th Sikhs were to leave Darya Khan on the 18th and 19th for Delhi and Nowshera, respectively. Two sections of the Gujarat Mountain Battery left Tonk on the 16th for Bannu. The 1-3rd Gurkhas left Bannu on the 16th and arrived at Khushalgarh on the 23rd. The 1-2nd Gurkhas were to arrive at Bannu on the 17th, and the 38th Dogras on the 19th en route to their original stations.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 15th instant, arrived here at 7 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left here at 6 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Showruggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4 ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	24 13-16

BOMBAY SERVICES.

CAPTAIN J. W. B. MERREWETHER, acts as Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.

Monsieur Louis Pierre Vossion is recognised provisionally by the Governor as Consul for France at Bombay.

Captain W. C. S. Prince, acting Cantonment Magistrate and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. W. Heylant, Superintendent of Police Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, is granted privilege leave for thirty-one days with effect from the 22nd December 1901.

The appointment of Mr. C. P. R. Young, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, as Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr. M. H. Starling, B.A., L.L.B., Barrister-at Law, is confirmed.

Captain G. C. Laing, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Central Prison, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 2nd April 1902.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kaira, is empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

Major J. B. Smith, M. B. Superintendent of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. F. A. Ingle acts as Assistant to the Collector of Abkari, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. J. Clark on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. F. D. Lalkaka and Mr. C. H. T. Beaman continue to act as Fifth and Sixth Assistant Collectors of Customs, Bombay, respectively, on the return of Mr. R. Maidment from leave and during the absence of Mr. Ingle.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty and to spend the remainder of his leave in India.

Mr. P. E. Percival, B. A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, I. C. S., on relief is appointed Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. J. Stiven is appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. F. W. Bickel.

The following gentlemen are re appointed members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay :—Fazulbhai Visram, Esquire, C. I. E., Vizbhukandas Atmaram, Esquire, Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, Esquire.

Captain T. S. Novis, I.M.S., was appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the forenoon of 3rd September, to the afternoon of 11th November 1901, in addition to his own duties.

The Honourable Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., F.K.C., M. Inst. C.E.I. is appointed a member of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Nicholson, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, is re-elected to the office of Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong (of Messrs Lyon and Co.) is elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce a member of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

The services of Captain W. F. Newnham of the Poona Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Political Department.

Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

MISS STONE'S ADVENTURES.

THE BARCELONA RIOTS.

MARCONI'S FAMILY.

PARIS, FEB. 28.

MISS STONE, accompanied by Mr. Gargiulo, have left Salonica for Constantinople. During the few hours they spent at Salonica many newspaper correspondents of all nationalities tried to interview the ladies and to cross-examine their friends, but with little or no success. The explanation offered is, says the "Daily Graphic's" correspondent, that an American firm of publishers has bought for £2,000 the exclusive right to publish Miss Stone's narrative, and that Madame Tsilka has signed an agreement to say nothing untill her companion's book has appeared. It is certain, however, that there are weightier reasons for silence. The ladies have received strict injunctions from the United States Embassy at Constantinople not to say anything at present, and there seems reason to doubt very much whether the whole story will ever be told. Miss Stone is greatly touched by the many expressions of sympathy from all parts of the world which have reached her since her arrival at Salonica. She intends to proceed to America to visit her aged mother and family, but will not start for several weeks yet. In spite of the fact that the released ladies refuse any information, the special correspondent of the "Telegraph" at Salonica has learned that the brigands treated them respectfully and with as much rough kindness as the circumstances would allow; also that they were always on the mountains, never under shelter, and never allowed to go out for exercise during the day, but only at night. The ladies at Salonica are enraptured with the baby-girl who was born under such adverse and romantic conditions. They say it is an exceedingly bright and intelligent little thing. The poor little mite is still dressed in garments made out of odds and ends of the brigands' clothing. It was born after a ten-hours' ride on horseback, the mother smothering its cries, so that the brigands might not know what had happened, lest they should take it away and kill it. Three days after the birth the mother, baby, and Miss Stone were again on the move, and were taken elsewhere. Madame Tsilka's training as a hospital nurse, and her extraordinary nerve, alone saved the life of herself and her baby, there being no comforts, no attendance, nor anything needed at such time—merely a rough shelter and a screen, which somewhat protected them from the cold.

During the early part of their captivity the brigands cooked food for them, but, as time went on, the former tired of this task, and the prisoners had to prepare their own meals, being supplied with eggs or whatever else was procurable in their wanderings over mountains and through deep forests. They were always strictly guarded—often blindfolded; and every precaution was taken to avoid observation, many of their journeyings being done at night in strict silence. During nearly the whole period of their captivity, the ladies were in constant dread, while they suffered terribly from want of occupation until Madame Tsilka's baby was born. The energetic pursuit of the brigands by the troops kept the prisoners constantly on the move. The hardships which they endured in consequence were particularly great in November, owing to the extreme severity of the weather in that month. They were generally lodged in caves, and on their frequent removals from one place to another they had to ride invariably blindfolded and escorted by two brigands. The clever way in which the ransom was handed over to the brigands without that fact becoming known is told by a "Daily Mail" correspondent, who says that twenty days ago Mr. Gargiulo, the First Dragoman of the American Legation, took the ransom money for Miss Stone to Djumbala, where, by arrangement, he met the brigands and paid them £14,500, they on their part promising to release Miss Stone as soon as they were in safety. The fact of the payment having been made was kept secret, and according to the arrangement, Mr. Gargiulo brought back the empty boxes and had them carefully guarded by gendarmes as though the money were still intact. On February 23 Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka reported themselves as free. Mr. Leishman, the American Minister at the Porte, has informed the State Department that the American Commission which handed over Miss Stone's ransom to the brigands swore to divulge nothing of the identity of Miss Stone's abductors. If the promise was broken the brigands threatened vengeance against the Americans throughout Turkey and Bulgaria. The State Department, which considers it desirable that the authors of the outrage should be punished, is therefore in a quandary.

There is better news from Barcelona. The streets are comparatively quiet, though the soldiers have not left their posts, nor have the strikers obeyed the Captain General's command and gone to their homes. It is now established beyond doubt that the revolt was engineered by Anarchists, and now that the leading revolutionaries—including women—have been arrested, as well as the strike leaders, the agitation is beginning to fizzle out. Work has already been resumed at the docks, several ships having been unloaded on Saturday. The Captain-General has issued a stringent proclamation, ordering the strikers to lay down their arms. Many shops have reopened and ladies and children have again ventured into the streets. There is reason to believe that hunger has operated as much as force of arms to bring the strikers to a calmer frame of mind. They have missed their weekly wages, and are now coolly demanding that their employers shall pay them for the daysthey have been idle. It is yet impossible to say—and the truth may never come out—how many lives have been lost in the numerous collisions between the troops and the strikers. But it is stated here that altogether quite 150 persons, soldiers and strikers, have been killed, and that nearly 400 have been wounded, while the number of arrests is put at 600. There were further disturbances late on Friday. night. A dramatic incident is reported from Sarria, near Barcelona. A party of Anarchists were discovered in a field, experimenting with explosives. Several gendarmes came on the scene, and a desperate struggle ensued. The Anarchists killed one gendarme and wounded two others. They were preparing to escape, when more gendarmes arrived. One of the Anarchists was killed, and the others escaped. In a collision between the troops and rioters, also at Saria, two guardsmen and one striker were killed. The strikers made another attempt to prevent a train starting north, but the troops dispersed them, wounding five. There were several scuffles in front of bakers' shops, and in one on Saturday ten strikers were wounded by the military. The troops also found it necessary to charge across the Paz Square because the rioters refused to disperse. Several persons were injured in this encounter, among them a woman and two children. There were nineteen arrests. In the suburb of Hostafranch those strikers who had been charged with the duty of preventing provisions entering the city attacked a meat cart. The troops prevented them from getting possession of the meat, and compelled them to retreat. In another disturbance here women and children are reported to have been wounded. The strike movement has collapsed at other places, notably Valencia (where several strikers have been arrested), Saragossa, Tarrasa, Tarragona, and Sabadell. Several factories have restarted at these places.

"Bononia docet" is proud of having given birth to Guglielmo Marconi, and is preparing to solemnly greet him next spring, when, as promised, he visits his birthplace, where he has only been on flying visits to his family since he became famous. That future generations will dispute the nationality of Marconi, as they have done that of other great men, is more than likely, especially as there is already some confusion on the point. The truth is that the great inventor was born in Bologna, of an Irish mother and an Italian father, who afterwards became a British subject for family reasons, but not until "after" the birth of all his children. His sons have always remained Italian, doing their military service, and taking their places as Italian citizens. Marconie's family are landowners; his father, seventy-nine years old, is still alive and robust, and has said he will close his eyes happy when his son speaks to him from England by means of his invention. Marconi's father has been twice married, first to an Italian whose father was a rich banker, by whom he had one son, and the second time to Annetta Jameson, she giving him two boys, the youngest of whom is the present inventor. Guglielmo, although belonging to a moderately wealthy family, did not follow a regular course of study, took no university degree, and the knowledge he has of physics came to him through his omnivorous reading on that subject of all books which he could get in Italian, English, and French. At last in the summer of 1894, when he was just twenty years of age, he and his stepbrother went to Andorno, a climatic resort high up among the Alps and there the first idea of his wonderful discovery came to him. At this he worked for some time mentally, apparently idle, but in reality thinking intensely, later beginning experiments which were to lead to the invention. Marconi, at the age of twenty-eight, stands among the first scientists of his time; but here it is thought that the world has by no means heard the last of him, as it is remembered that at his villa, near Bologna, he has experimented on ou many inventions before evolving wireless telegraphy, and after the latter is perfected he will certainly return to them.

Mr. Yerkes, to whom everyone with an electric railway in hand turns with charming confidence, has under consideration a scheme for running a monorail tramway between St. Petersburg and Moscow. M. Hippolyte Romanoff is the clever Russian engineer who has prepared the plans and designed the railway, and M. L. A. Jouque is the cosmopolitan business man who is trying to interest Mr. Yerkes and his capitalists in the project. Two hundred miles an hour is the speed M. Romanoff expects to get out of his monorail. That would place St. Petersburg and Moscow within a three hours' journey of each other. That the scheme only requires capital—some £10,000,000 would do it—is proved by the fact that a section was constructed at Gatchina by M. Romanoff in 1900, which was inspected by the Czar and Russian Government officials, and met with universal approval. On this endless chain of 400 yards, with several sharp curves and twists in it, a hanging tram-car went whizzing along at sixty miles an hour, propelled by electricity gathered from a feed-wire overhead. In principle the system is somewhat similar to that by which Mr. Behr intends to link Manchester and Liverpool, but several interesting features are quite novel. M. Romanoff claims that his line can be constructed for less money and will be cheaper and easier to run and maintain. His carefully prepared plans provide for 400 cars running continuously back and forth suspended on rails on either side of T-shaped columns. The two "bogey" cars from which the passenger car is suspended have each six wheels, two placed vertically and six gripping the rails horizontally, so that there is no chance of the car getting of the rails. There are three supports to the car. Should the first break, the second comes into play, and then the third. If a car should stop or an accident of any kind happen the whole of the cars following it would stop also, and no rear-end collision could thus disturb the equanimity of the flying forty inside. At present express trains take thirteen hours to make the journey between St. Petersburg and Moscow. M. Jouque has assurances that should the required capital be raised the Russian Government will at once grant a concession for the line. It would take three years to construct.

THE FUTURE OF KARACHI.

IN an article on the future of Karachi the "Sind Gazette" says:—As the future of Karachi does not rest upon the natural wealth of the locality, we can say at once that we do not anticipate any extraordinarily rapid development. As, however, Karachi is the commercial base of a portion of Asia almost as large as Europe (if we exclude Russia), and as this vast tract of country is in many parts almost untouched and in many others but very imperfectly developed, we feel quite confident that the steady growth of this city is assured. We made a reference above to the "quality of the human energy" which material considerations may attract to this spot. It follows from the fact that the trade of Karachi offers no prospects of sudden expansion of extraordinary profits, that the boldest, wealthiest and most vigorous traders are not yet likely to be attracted here from the larger cities of the West or the East. Such capital and practical energy as the merchants of Karachi may possess must in a large measure result from steady work and slow development. Hence the absence, so far, in this comparatively new city, of any large or distinct class of purely local merchants. Just as the more wealthy European firms here are but representative branches of large concerns in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and elsewhere, so amongst the native merchants the most well-to-do are mainly the agents of principals whose head-quarters are at Shikarpur, Sukkur, Mooltan, Amritsar, Delhi, etc. These up-country trading centres, notwithstanding their wealth, associations and local advantages, are not economically so suitable as Karachi as an all-commanding commercial base; and providing our Municipal authorities and Local Government are successful in keeping this Port both healthy and cheap as a place of residence it follows that Sind's capital must as time progresses, become the headquarters of most of the large traders of Western India, Baluchistan, Afghanistan and Eastern Persia. What is very much wanted now is an infusion of Marwari energy and capital; and we trust the opening of the Hyderabad Marwar railway connection may very soon lead to this end. The completion of the Marwar-Baran Link and the construction of the Baghdad Railway—both of which schemes are now rapidly approaching maturity—will eventually make this Port the principal stopping place in the East in the transport of the mails between Europe and Asia, and we regard this development as of the greatest moment to Karachi. The landing and departure of passengers and the mails will not only immensely stimulate all local bodies—Chamber of Commerce, Municipality, and Port Trust—but will necessitate a considerable extension of local conveniences, an increase in the permanent European and Native population and—most important of all—will bring to and through the Port a continual stream of brains, energy, and wealth. With brains to perceive the natural advantages of the Port energy to make the most of those advantages, and capital to convert these possibilities into practical and profitable developments, the advance of Karachi must proceed apace. The completion of the Baghdad Railway then we regard as of the very greatest importance to this Port. The fields for commercial development that we see in various parts of Sind, Punjab and the North-West in themselves augur well for the future of Karachi; the opening up of Baluchistan, Afghanistan and Western Persia will mean still more for the traders and capitalists of Sind; but the development of Mesopotamia by the completion of a line of railway that will not only place Karachi's stocks of manufatured goods and the surplus produce of the fertile districts of Bagdad and Bussorah within easy access of each other, but will, at the same time, bring Vienna, Berlin and London within seven or eight days of this Port, we regard as a step to encourage which the people and the public bodies of Karachi cannot possibly do too much. The outlook in all those directions is so especially bright that in spite of the momentary misgiving felt in more than one direction owing to the singular recurrence of famine, drought, and plague, we regard the future of Karachi as more promising and hopeful than that of any other Port in the East.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR KHUNDWA.

CALCUTTA MAIL DELAYED.

In consequence of the line having been blocked by the collision between goods and passenger trains at the Talvadya station, near Khundwa, the Calcutta mail was delayed for several hours and reached Bombay this morning at 5 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

INTENDING visitors to Simla will be glad to learn that the reports regarding the prevalence of small-pox in the station were much exaggerated. There had been dropping cases during the winter, and the number increased somewhat last month; but there was no epidemic in the real sense of the word; and, at the most, the cases in hospital at any given time were only six or seven. Now the disease appears to have nearly died out, and no anxiety need be felt, particularly as active measures have been taken to have the resident population vaccinated. The Municipality, by the way, have now completed their arrangements, regarding plague, every precaution that can be thought of having been taken. Inspecting-stations have been re-established; the system of reporting new arrivals from infected areas will be carried out; and if any cases of plague actually occur, there will be the machinery ready to deal with them. Segregation and disinfection are the watchwords of the authorities; and, at the same time, special attention is being paid to the general sanitary condition of Simla.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members was held at the Society's rooms on Tuesday Mr. F. O. Gadsden presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced :—

Mr. Donald N. Graham (Bombay) Captain A. L. Valentine (Bombay): Mr. J. D. Mills (Hampshire, England); Mr. A. L. Whittell (Bombay) Mr John S. Anderson (Coorg); Captain P. F Chapman, I.M.S. (Raipur, C. P.); Mr. C. G. C. French I.C.S. (Raipur C.P.) Mr. W. De Morgan, C.E. (Waltair) Mr. G Monteath, I.C.S (Dharwar) and Mr. Douglas Dewar I.C.S. (Almora, N.-W. P.)

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting:—

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Contributions.	Description.	Contributors.
3 Palaeolithic implements found in Somali Land.	——	Mr H W Seton-Karr
A collection of photographs of Animals shot in East Africa.	——	Mr T J Spooner, C B
1 white-bellied Sea Eagle.	Haliaetus leucogaster.	Mr C E C Fischer
1 Shama	Cittcinola macrura	Mrs Bythell
4 Snakes (alive)	Dipsas forstenu	Capt G Lamb, IMS
1 Shikra	Astur badius	Mr J D Inverarity
7 Rats (alive)	Gerbillus indicus, Nesocia Bengalensis.	Mr A H A Simcox, ICS

MINOR CONTRIBUTION FROM Mr. H. B. Pierce.

PAPERS READ.

"Bombay Ducks from a Sportsman's Point of View." by Colonel H. D. Olivier, R.E.

A very interesting lecture was given by Colonel Oliver on the above subject he pointed out from the specimens of ducks in the Society's collection, the distinguishing characteristics of each specie, and gave some account of his experiences in duck-shooting in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. E. H. Aitken read a paper written by Mr. S. M. M Fraser, I.C.S. on "Tiger Netting in Mysore," in which he observes that it is probable that in spite of which Sanderson and others have written, there is still a good deal of misconception about tiger netting as pursued in Mysore. which is a genuine native sport well worth witnessing by any one interested in wild beast and their ways.

The paper wild appear in full in the Society's Journal.

ARRIVAL OF BOER PRISONERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hired transport, "Bavarian," 6725 tons, Captain Angus, MacNicol, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Durban, which port she left on the 6th instant. She has brought 8 Boer officers and 1060 prisoners of war, and 9 British officers, and 1950 men, of the following eight regiments—2nd Battalion Hampshire regiment; 2nd North Stafford regiment; 1st K. O. S. Borderers; 1st Oxford Light Infantry, 2nd Norfolk regiment; 2nd Cheshire regiment, 1st Yorkshire regiment and 2nd Suffolks regiment. Besides she has on board one native doctor. The Boer prisoners and troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock to-morrow. The former will be sent to different Boer camps, and the troops to their respective stations. Captain Tibbets R. A. M. C., was in medical charge of the troops and prisoners during the voyage.

There were forty-three cases of measles on board the transport Bavarian, twenty-eight amongst the prisoners of war and fifteen amongst the British troops. All the patients have been landed at the Sassoon Dock at noon yesterday, and sent to the Segregation Camp at Colaba for treatment. The Boer prisoners will probably be landed on Saturday and sent to Dunnthal near Naini Tal. The prisoners of war have given their parole on board, but they will be made to sign another parole prior to their being despatched to the above station. Those who refuse to sign the parole will not be sent to the above station but will be despatched to one of the selected camps where they will be kept under guard.

NAMES OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS.

Major Clarke, 1st Oxford L. I., Captain Stewart, 1st K. O. S. Borderers; Lieut. Symes, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regt; Lieut. Armes, 2nd North Stafford Regt; Captain Tibbets, R. A. M. C.; Lieut Birch 2nd Norfolk Regt; Captain Murphy, 2nd Suffolk Regt; Major Bazalgette, 2nd Cheshire Regt and Captain Napier 1st Yorkshire Regt.

NAMES OF BOER OFFICERS.

Messrs. Lester, Sibber, Grant, Mortimer, Vander Hoven, Churchill, Burnhom and Osterbrook.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

AT the Insolvent Debtor's Court on Wednesday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard the case of Tribhovandas Vijbhucandas Shah Wanial who came up for his personal discharge under section 47 of the Insolvent Act. Insolvent is employed as a clerk in the Standard Oil Company of New York. Mr. Manker instructed by Messrs Mirza and Mirza appeared to oppose the discharge on behalf of an opposing creditor, Eknath Ganoba who is employed in the same office as the insolvent.

Mr. Manker stated that he opposed the insolvent's discharge on the grounds of concealment of property, fradulently contracting debts and cheating the opposing creditor. The last was the principal ground of opposition and it arose under the following circumstances. The father-in-law of the opposing creditor, one Dinanath Madonjee had borrowed from his son-in-law a sum of Rs. 458-12-0 on a promissory note. The son-in-law did not wish to see his father-in-law in the Small Causes Court and he therefore assigned the note to the insolvent who is employed in the same office with him. The insolvent filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against Dinanath and obtained a decree, which was made payable by instalments of Rs. 25 a month. Having obtained the decree, insolvent made it over to Eknath, the opposing creditor taking it from him once a month to recover the instalments. The insolvent in this way collected eleven instalments and handed them over to Eknath. He also realised the twelfth instalment, but, instead of paying it to the opposing creditor, pocketed the amount and did not return the decree to the opposing creditor although pressed to do so. He even went so far as to recover the thirteenth instalment, and then by a power of attorney, made over the decree to another creditor of his, instructing him to recover the instalments as they became due. The opposing creditor continued pressing the insolvent to return to him the decree; but the insolvent, instead of doing so, wrote to him on the 5th November 1901 to the effect that he was then in difficulties, and that he would pay him as soon as he got over them. When hard pressed by the opposing creditor insolvent passed a promissory note in his favour for Rs. 561, and when he was called upon to pay the amount, filed his petition in the Insolvency court.

Mr. Justice Russell, after examining the insolvent remarked that he had swindled the opposing creditor, and asked Mr. Manker what way he would suggest for dealing with the insolvent.

Mr. Manker replied that the petition should be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Russell thought that the offence was a serious one, and his lordship fell disposed to send him to the criminal side of the jail. As the insolvent however, appeared to be a young man, his lordship would adjourn the hearing for a fortnight to enable the insolvent to deposit with the Official Assignee a sufficient amount to satisfy his creditors. His lordship added that if he failed to do so he would in all probability send him to jail.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	6	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	15	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	35	24	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	15	8	24
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	54	24	61
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	8	29
G Mahim and Worlee	20	10	25
Water Division	[illegible]	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	23
Total	[illegible]	110	[illegible]
Total plague deaths to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ALLEGED PERJURY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, with Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Jehangir Kapadia, to obtain sanction to prosecute Mr. Clarke, Assistant Collector of Abkari, Bombay and Mr. Parekh, an Abkari Inspector charging them with perjury in connection with their evidence in the recent Abkari case against Mrs. C. Athlade, Mr. Nicholson, public prosecutor, appeared for the respondents. Mr. Nicholson said that he had not had the benefit of the inspection of the application against Mr. Clarke.

He objected to the form of the notices issued in as much as he was unaware of the arguments put forward and he therefore said that Mr. Mehta should therefore apply for the sanction then in the court.

Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Nicholson would therefore only waste time. Mr. Nicholson was in fact actually finding fault in what the court had done. As regards the issue of the notice the counsel said that it had been issued in the established practice of the law. Everything that could be said had been already said; and what was left was what the defence had to show.

Both advocates requested the ruling of the court on the point.

The Magistrate said he did not see how the accused were at a disadvantage in the case. His worship cited a similar case decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate some time back and said that a notice was given according to the usual practice.

Submitting to the ruling of the court Mr. Nicholson said that he wondered why Mr. Kapadia who had no concern in the previous case, nor was in any way affected by the alleged perjury should present the application. He (Mr. Kapadia) had come to the court at Mr. Athlades' command and swore an information in which he had not the slightest interest himself. Kapadia was neither able to swear that he was present at all the hearings of the case nor had he stated any reason in his information. Mr. and Mrs. Athlade had been kept back with the object of avoiding cross-examination coming to the evidence given by Mr. Clarke in the previous case the counsel said that his worship would bear in mind the manner in which a cross-examination was usually conducted, and the question put to Mr. Clarke by Mr. Mehta. The witness was asked a very long question and had to say yes or no to it. Besides the judgment was given on the 14th of February last and a month after two charges were put forward against Mr. Clarke by Mr. Sealy and Mr. Mehta some time after brought forward a third one. He said in giving sanction for perjury his Worship ought not to take the case as hard as possible against the accused. If the witness had answered any question wrongly it was greatly on account of the nature of the question. As regards the Judgment of the Mazagon case, it had been put in afterwards and not when it ought to have been put in. Mr. Clarke had said a thing on the 17th and at the earliest opportunity he had corrected himself. The fact, that Messrs Kapadia, and D. Sealy, pleaders, said in their evidence, that no application was made for opening the bottles, did not necessarily prove that no such incident had occurred.

The case was adjourned at this stage.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 11th instant, it was resolved that licenses for the cleaning, painting and repairing vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock may be granted to the following:—Messrs. Aderjee Dhunjibhoy's Sons, Alcock Ashdown and Co., Charles Brown and Co. Rustomjee Shapurjee and Co. Shepherd and Co., Surrufally Mamoojee and Co., the Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., the Director, Royal Indian Marine, the Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co. Messrs. Dumanjee Dhunjeebhoy, Cowasjee Jamshedjee, and Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE WORLI TIDAL CREEK BILL.

The Secretary submitted Trustees' correspondence with reference to Bill to extinguish the right of the public to navigate the Worli Tidal Creek. A memorandum from the Chairman, dated 5th March, stated with reference to the plan submitted by the Municipal Commissioner in May 1900, showing two ways of diverting the Worli Creek from Mahim Bay to the western foreshore of Worli for the purposes of the Surface Drainage Scheme, that the Corporation have since abandoned both these proposals and have adopted a third alternative involving still more direct interference with the Trustees' rights. The Chairman proposed that the Trustees should, under the circumstances explained by him, now write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, saying that the Board desire to take the opportunity of formally withdrawing the approval to those schemes accorded in their Secretary's letter, No. 2707, dated 23rd June 1900, as they are now satisfied that either scheme would, in effect, close the Creek to Trade purposes.

Minutes by Trustees concurring in the proposal made by the Chairman in his memorandum, were submitted along with a letter No. 1244, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner in terms of the proposal above referred to.

The Chairman mentioned that he and the Hon'ble Mr. Greaves had represented in Select Committee on the Bill, that the Trustees had no wish to hamper the Municipality in their proposals or to seek compensation for the sake of pecuniary benefit and that their only desire was to maintain the Bunder in the interests of the local Trade which was likely to increase in importance when the neighbourhood becomes more thickly populated.

The Correspondence was recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

—	For week ending 7th Mar, 1902.	Total from 1st April to 7th Mar. 1902.	For week ending 7th Mar, 1901.	Total from 1st April to 7th Mar. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	946	21	961
" " out of "	24	947	28	958
" transported	10	651	11	687
" attended to	1	58	2	76
" warped	—	35	1	53

Statement of Vessels using the Dock Harbour Walls:—

—	For week ending 7th Mar. 1902	Total from 1st April to 7th Mar. 1902.	For week ending 7th Mar. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 7th Mar. 1901.
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	8	298	9	313
Victoria " " "	2	82	1	83
Total	10	380	10	396

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

Our correspondent, writing from Aurangabad, on Wednesday, says:—Whether it is due to the advent of the railway or that traders have profited by the late famine, it is hard to say, but extensive building improvements are going on in the Sudder Bazar. In every street and corner building operations are in full swing, and those streets which were crowded with wretched hovels are now occupied with new substantial structures. Extensive building operations are being undertaken by the Rev. W.C. Whiteside C.M.S. He has purchased a garden and land at the back of the Roman Catholic Chapel on which he intends to build houses for the poor of his Congregation. The present boarding building not proving sufficient to accommodate the boys collected by him, additions are in contemplation. In the meantime a portion of the boys are housed in an old disused distillery, but they are being well looked after. The Rev. Father Raymond is also displaying activity. The Station Chapel compound was hedged in by prickly pear but it has now been removed and replaced by wire fencing. The accommodation in the present chapel not proving sufficient to meet the growing wants of the community a separate building is now under construction in the same compound, but on a better site. The building is estimated to cost over Rs. 5,000. His Lordship Dr. F. Crochet, D. D., the Bishop of the Diocese, is expected here shortly from Nagpur on his annual pastoral visit.

Great preparations are being made at Furdapur for the reception of His Excellency Lord Curzon who is expected to arrive there on the 10th April to visit the caves at Adjunta. He will stay there till the 15th. For this purpose almost all the District Staff of H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. have gone there. This was the original programme of His Excellency's visit, but it would be no matter for surprise if it were now to be entirely abandoned or altered as plague is said to have made its appearance there in a virulent form and coolies are deserting fast. Furdapur is in the heart of a thick bamboo jungle and wild beasts roam about at will day and night. Three nights ago a tiger deliberately entered the compound of the Dak Bungalow and after killing a tonga pony dragged it off. The persons in the building were too terrified to chase the brute. It is a pity that the local Nimrods do not go to these haunts but content themselves with shooting deer in the vicinity of the cantonment.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, K. H. D., late Famine Commissioner and at present Senior Member of the Nizam's Revenue Board, has had a pleasant duty allotted to him to perform, viz., the distribution of Honorary Certificates to all officials and non-officials engaged in the late famine relief operations. He was accompanied by Mr. W. C. Walker, the newly appointed Financial and Revenue Secretary to the Nizam's Government. A small party accompanied them. Among the recipients of the certificate was Sett Chunilall, head of the leading firm of Kasturchand Megraj, who rendered such valuable and timely assistance in supplying grains to the various famine camps at a most critical time.

Sir John Lambert, Deputy Director General of Mines has been issuing circulars broadcast offering service to deserving pensioners of the Hyderabad Contingent. The promised pay is liberal and shoals of candidates have come forward although the Kolar Gold Field Mines are reputed to be unhealthy. Everyone is on the qui vive so that Sir John is sure to have a bad time of it in making his selection since almost every man is in possession of certificates medals and clasps dating from their forefathers' time. He is expected here daily and his visit is being looked forward to with the greatest anxiety by one and all seeking for employment.

A wealthy city gentleman who holds high position in the judicial service of H.H. the Nizam's Government has established a coffee plantation at Whor, a village on the banks of the Khaum distant six miles from here. Some twenty five acres have been planted in. No one has tried this experiment before and every one predicts failure but time and patience can alone show.

On the banks of the river Khaum in close proximity to the officers quarters trees had been planted by General T. Wright, C. B., when Commanding the Hadarabad Contingent and the people used to resort morning and evening to the spot for its coolness. But now the Military authorities have closed this place to the public and great heart burning exists in consequence.

THE PERSO-BELUCH BORDER.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent writing from Camp Magas on the 14th February, says:—On January 30th, 1902, Lieutenant-Colonel Showers, Political Agent, Kalat, arranged with the Persian Governor-General of Kirman, at a conference held at Magas, that Irafshan Fort, belonging to the raiding Chief Azam Khan, should be surprised and captured without delay. This fort is situated in a small valley in the middle of an intricate mass of hills about 45 miles south of Magas, and over 30 miles east of Sardap, where Major Tighe, D.S.O., with the bulk of the British forces, was camped.

In order to try and prevent the inhabitants from bolting, it was most important that the place should be surprised if possible. Even if Azam Khan should bolt, it was hoped that most of the cattle and property looted from Makran last year might be recovered.

Major Tighe, D.S.O., received orders at Sardap on the afternoon of 31st January, and immediately arranged for Captain Hulseberg, 27th Baluch Light Infantry, with 100 rifles, and Lieutenant Maxwell, R.E., and 20 Bombay Sappers, with guncotton, to start the same evening from Sardap for Irafshan. A local guide was procured, and it was given out that the party was proceeding immediately to Magas. Major Tighe arranged to send the ration convoy on to Magas direct under a guard, and to follow the surprise party to Irafshan with the remainder of the force at his disposal, viz., two guns of the Murree Mountain Battery under Lieutenant Hart, and about 150 rifles, 27th Baluch Light Infantry under Lieutenant Grant, now quite recovered from the two wounds he got at the capture of Nedix Fort. Captain Stewart, I.M.S., accompanied this force; ten days' rations were taken to Irafshan by Major Tighe's party. Captain Hulseberg started at dusk, and, after marching about a mile towards Magas, turned off towards the east and continued marching all night. After convering about 36 miles, Irafshan was reached soon after daybreak and the fort and village were immediately surrounded, and the hills commanding the fort on the north side were occupied. The escort has already marched about 1,200 miles during the past 3 and a half months, and a long successful night march like this with the temperature below freezing point shows how fit all the men are. By a mere chance it happened that the owner, Azam Khan, was "not at home," being on a visit to a neighbouring fort with some of his followers, but Alim Khan, his brother, and about 30 men were invested in the fort. Alim Khan closed the gates and refused to hold any communication with Captain Hulseberg, who, therefore, contented himself with besieging the fort and preventing reinforcements getting in. Probably news of the approach of Major Tighe's party with guns reached Alim Khan, for late in the afternoon he surrendered to Captain Hulseberg, who made prisoners of all the garrison and occupied the fort. It was perhaps fortunate that this strong fort was thus surrendered, although it disappointed us of our hopes of a fight, because during the night several shots were fired, and it was afterwards discovered that Azam Khan sent two messengers to the fort to tell his brother to hold out, and that he (Azam Khan) was coming to the rescue as soon as possible. The two messengers were captured by our picquets. Apparently they did not know that the fort had already been surrendered. One of them fired point blank at the sentry who captured him, but fortunately missed him in the darkness.

On the morning of February 2nd, Major Tighe arrived at Irafshan. Half way between Sardap and Irafshan is the fort of Afshar, belonging to a man named Ali Mahomad, and an adherent of Azam Khan. Captain Hulseberg had avoided this fort during his night march, but it was expected that resistance might be offered here. However, on hearing of the surrender of Irafshan, Ali Mahomad with his men fled into the hills, and on the arrival of Major Tighe the place was found unoccupied. This fort was destroyed a few days later by a party of Persian troops sent from Magas to co-operate with the British troops. There is a difficult defile between Afshar and Irafshan, and parties of armed men belonging to Azam Khan and Ali Mahomad were observed among the hills by Major Tighe's party, but the enemy kept at a respectable distance. Several sacks of powder and hundreds of rounds of Martini-Henri ammunition, were found in Irafshan Fort.

In accordance with the plan of operations, Irafshan Fort was handed over to the Persian troops under the Sartip (Colonel) of Bampur, who left a garrison of 30 of his men permanently to occupy the place. Parties were sent out in all directions to try and secure some of the cattle and sheep which were known to be kept in hiding among the neighbouring ranges, but only a few cows and ponies were captured.

On the 11th February, the British and Persian troops started from Irafshan to Magas searching the country "en route" thoroughly. Nearly 200 animals were secured on the first march. Small parties of the enemy fired on the patrols and in the skirmishing which ensued two of the enemy were killed, two or three wounded, and several made prisoners, who were all taken over by the Persians. On 12th February, a difficult pass had to be crossed, and opposition was expected. But although the summit had been strengthened by sangers, it was not held. It was very hard work getting the baggage camels over, and 30 of them died from cold and fatigue. Working parties had to improve the track in many places before it was practicable. Magas was reached on 13th February, and a halt of a few days was necessary there to re-organise the transport. Meanwhile a raiding party of Persians and 13 men of the 27th Baluchis had been sent out from Magas towards the south-east to capture cattle belonging to Shah Jehan, the owner of Magas. The Persians would not go far into the mountains, so Havildar Suchag Khan determined to go on with his twelve men. Between 30 and 40 miles from Magas, he came on a large flock of sheep and goats and some cattle guarded by about 30 men, who opened a heavy fire on the sepoys, who promptly attacked and drove them off, killing six and wounding five of the enemy, without sustaining any casualties. These sepoys were all Pathans experts in hill fighting and raiding. After an absence of 2 1-2 days this small party returned to Magas with nearly 400 captured animals.

On the night of 2nd-3rd February Shah Jehan had been detained in the Persian camp, and, his followers immediately in panic deserted their stronghold and followed their families into the hills. It was decided to destroy the fort. Large quantities of grain, and some of the loot from Makran, were taken over by the Persians, to be assessed and paid over as part of the compensation due from Shah Jehan for his last year's raid.

Magas Fort is supposed to be the strongest in the country, and is far stronger than any of those in Makran. The central citadel is about 50 yards long, and 30 yards wide, the walls being about 20 feet thick, and 50 feet high. The only entrance into this central citadel was by a passage just wide enough to lead a horse through, and over 10 yards long through the solid walls. Outside this main building were smaller towers and houses about 25 feet high and arranged for flank defence, and with machicoulis galleries. The mud houses of the large village were in tiers outside these again and the whole was surrounded by a strong loopholed wall. Outside the north and east sides which were the most exposed, was a deep moat full of water. The fort is supposed to have been built over 500 years ago. The Persians destroyed the upper battlements and smaller walles and burnt the village. Lieutenant Maxwell, R.E., expended 400lbs. of guncotton before the outer walls were destroyed. Small dungeons and inner rooms were disclosed inside the thick walls themselves, the existence of which was not known to Shah Jehan himself.

As the work in hand is progressing very favourably, an early return to India is expected.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow' Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

AN ALLEGED OBJECTIONABLE BOOK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Chabildas the Third Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Mr. Holdway, Superintendent of Police, A Division, charged Mr. F. D. Mulla with selling an objectionable book. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Holdway in his evidence said that he knew the accused Mr. Mulla. He received certain information in consequence of which he waited upon one Mr. Lukmanji and asked him, to produce certain books. He handed over five books to him one of which was produced in the court. In consequence of a statement made by Mr. Lukmanji with regard to that book he had an interview with Mr. Mulla. He saw his ledger in which he found the entry of a sale of a book, price Rs. 42. He could find no other copy of the book when he searched his shop. He had read the whole book, the which contained obscene passages, and those on the pages 104 and 105 were particularly so. The passages suggested to the mind of the reader's thoughts of the most impure character. He therefore charged the accused with selling an obscene book.

Cross-examination was allowed to be reserved by the Magistrate.

Mr. M. A. Lukmanji, gave evidence that he purchased books from Mr. Mulla from time to time. About three weeks ago Mr. Holdwar had asked him to produce certain books. He produced the books and was one of them. He did not purchase the book (from Mr. Mulla. Struck with its strange name he simply took the book from him to see what sort of a book it was. It was about a year back that he had taken the book from Mr. Mulla. He read some passages out of it for two or three days and then entirely forgot about it. He was put in mind of it only when he received a summons from the small causes Court. The suit was filed in the name of the accused by his clerk to recover the price of certain books alleged to be purchased by him. The statement of the claim included an item of about Rs. 40 for the book alleged to be sold to him. He defended that suit in which a claim for Rs.178 was made, and settled it for Rs 35.

Examined by Mr. Holloway the witness said he had neither borrowed nor purchased the book in question from the accused. He was on friendly terms with the accused and had got the book from him for reading.

Mr. Mulla in his statement said that a friend had left the book with him. The relations betweeen him and Mr. Lukmanji were of such a friendly nature that Mr. Lukmanji asked for the book and he gave it to him. The suit was filed by his clerk when he was away at Hyderabad. The item of Rs. 42, as the price of the book was entered by mistake by his clerk.

The Magistrate in delivering his judgment said that there was absolutely no evidence to show that the accused sold or wilfully exhibited to public view the book which was alleged to be obscene by the prosecution. Mr. Lukmanji the witness for the prosecution adhered to the statements made by him in the Small Causes Court, that he never purchased the book. He did not distrust his evidence. The offence under section 292, of the Indian Penal Code had not been proved. He ordered the accused to be acquitted.

The book was ordered to be kept in the court and destroyed after two months.

"CLARA IN BLUNDERLAND."

(Continued from page 4.)

THE CONSERVATORY.

We follow Clara into the Conservatory and thence into the Kitchen where the Duchess sits and the cook is stirring the soup, the Dalmeny Cat is on the hearth.

The Duchess did not seem to mind the pots and pans, even when they hit her, which wasn't often, and she seemed pleased whenever the Dalmeny Cat, who appeared to be trying to calope Observation in a hot corner of the Kitchen, got a particularly hard knock.

"You see," she said to Clara, "that cat does not really belong to this house."

"How do you make it stop here?" Asked Clara. "Have you buttered its feet."

"We have buttered it all over, my dear, at times, and yet it won't stop."

"It seems a very nice cat," said Clara but I don't see that it will be much use here, and I'm sure there is no room for it in this pokey little Kitchen."

"Ah! my dear, you don't know what respectability a real Dalmeny Cat, one that can appear and disappear just as it likes, and that does nothing but sneer, lends to an establishment of this sort and we found it, mee-yawing in a lovely furrow, serving so dreadfully because the people next door had turned it out; that we determined to offer it a home."

All this time the cat did nothing but sneer at Clara, and wink solemnly, as if it understood all about the Dulhen and the baby, and the cook, and Clara thought to herself it wouldn't stop long in their company.

"Please would tell me, said Clara," why your cat mews like that?

"It's because it knows we can't put salt on its tail, You see it has not got one now; it lost it when it quarrelled with Grumpty Bumpty and now nobody can persuade it to stop more than a week anywhere.

"What a very unsatisfactory cat," said Clara, "I must say I never expected to see it in this house."

"No my dear, you wouldn't, and perhaps you didn't expect to find that cook here either; but if you knew the nasty spiteful things people have been saying about my keeping the whole kitchen for my nephews and nieces, you wouldn't wonder at it. No body can say that the cook who is really only a char woman from over the way, or the cat, are relations of mine.'

The body (the voters) was getting blacker and blacker in the face, and it was hard to say whether it disliked the Duchess the cook, or the cat, the most" Whenever the Duchess spoke to it it howled, Whenever its eyes fell on the cook it screamed, and whenever the cat glanced in its direction it squirmed.

"Here! said the Duchess to Clara, you take it and nurse it" and as she spoke she threw it into Clara's arms. I have got more important things to see to than trying to get an ungrateful little creature like that into a good temper. I have taken a shilling out of its money box already, and I don't believe it could have done it a bit more good if I'd made it eighteen pence, but I am going to try next year.

(To be concluded.)

OLD BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR, Reading the petition from the Fishermen of Bombay to H. E. the Governor one cannot help being touched by their appeal to be allowed to remain undisturbed in their historical "camp" at Doongri, and which will, doubtless, receive the most favourable consideration. The reference to the "Hon'ble Thomas Hodges" opens up a name which ought to be preserved and gratefully remembered by future generations as one of the "Builders" of the Indian Empire in the Western Capital. By degrees to satisfy the embellishment of modern Bombay the last remnants of the old Fort of Bombay, with its "Bombay Castle," are being ruthlessly wiped out and if steps are not taken in time those still remaining as monuments of British pluck, adventure and enterprise, they will share the same fate. The Bombay arsenal with its lofty "Water Gate," a splendid relief of the past, has a claim to remain untouched. The other three Gates to the Fort the Apollo Gate on the South, Church Gate on the West Bazaar Gate and on the North have all been laid low, but fortunately the exact sites can even now, without much difficulty, be identified. There were not many years ago, two Revelins of the old Fort on the west portions of which were occupied by the Presidency Pay and the Executive Engineers Offices, and these, too, have also been razed to the ground. They were named the Hodges Ravelin and the Cumberland Ravelin, the former, doubtless, named after the "Hon'ble Thomas Hodges" referred to by the fishermen. What may now be done even at the eleventh hour is to preserve these and other historical spots by having small permanent pillars erected for future identification with a suitable inscription similar to what has been done near the Wesleyan chapel in connection with the Colaba Causeway when Colaba was an Island. Two old mile stones one with 1 mile from St. Thomas' Cathedral near the Robert Money's Institution and the other in Bhendy Bazaar have been preserved to the city, the former requiring a little cementing to prevent the top portion from tumbling off. Calcutta has already moved in the matter and why should not Bombay the First City in India, follow.

THE FAR EAST AND THE NEW ALLIANCE.

From the industrial and commercial point of view, the new agreement between Great Britain and Japan has been regarded with keen satisfaction in every quarter. Our contemporaries in the Far East have, as they usually did at the least sign of improvement in the affairs of China or Japan, hailed the news with sanguine expectations of immediate and everlasting prosperity. The press at Home coaxed itself into a state of beatific romancing on the happy days to come for those who held commerce with the Far East, and politicians wrung their hands with conscious pride. Our American cousins across the Atlantic have, however, done nothing of the kind. They are satisfied with admitting the influence of this new alliance in favour of peace, and instead of writing and reading columns of newspaper articles on things as they might have been, or ought to be which after all leads to nothing they are doing what Americans have been doing up to now, as far as their interests in China are concerned. They are in every likelihood, straining every nerve and sinew to be the first in the field with their advance agents, their expert travellers, their new companies and up-to-date machinery of all sorts. Since the news of the alliance was sprung upon an unconscious public by Reuter every newspaper who could boast a writer or two has come out with learned articles on the Progress of Japan—the political outlook in the Far East, and similar topics. To those who know China and Japan intimately most of this literature will mean so much energy wasted, not because the advice and information given is not of the highest utility, but simply for the very familiar reason that capitalists in England and on the continent will not be guided by them until some one else has tried before them and succeeded. America never waits for some one else to set her an example in the art of commercial progress, and while the conservative ironmonger at home is trying to calculate his chances of success by the rules of arithmetic, the American has already realised the situation and will waste no time or energy in newspaper articles or talk. He is thoroughly satisfied that it is safer now, than it was some time ago, to invest his capital in China, and he is more than satisfied that if he betrays his satisfaction at the turn of events, and allows the world to see with what determination he intends to exploit the land of his neighbours across the Pacific, even conservative John Bull and heavy-going Germany might anticipate him. Year in and year out scores of agents from English manufacturers have been scouring the country of the Chinese, ever since permission was exacted from China for the building of mills and other manufactories on Chinese territory. There was talk of millions pouring into the country from all parts of the world to take advantage of the new opening. But the uncertainty about the fluctuations in exchange and the fear of a sudden breach of the peace between Russia and China, or Russia and Japan, was such that not all the honeyed reports of these pioneers of trade and industry could induce capitalists to venture on operations on a large scale, however reasonable the prospects of profits might be under ordinary conditions. Japan, moreover, laboured under the disadvantage of having a bad credit with local merchants, who in the words of the "Times," correspondent, believed that the ordinary run of traders in the land of the Mikado did not respect the elementary rules of commercial probity. "Not only can it not be said of them, as it is of the ordinary run of Chinese traders, that their word is as good as their bond but even their bond is too frequently of no value if they can make a temporary profit by repudiating it. Now that peace is to a certain extent assured the American, who considers himself more than a match for the wily Japanese, and is familiar by practical experience with the ways of the heathen Chinese, will let England and all Europe enjoy their pedantic literature on the Far East and try to find out the best investments to suit him. That there will be any very appreciable immediate improvement in such well-established forms of trade as that of cotton yarn, piece goods &c. we do not believe. Neither do we believe that India's prospects in China will assume a brighter outlook solely on account of the new treaty, for some time to come, What China requires now are go-ahead capitalists with scientific experts at their backs, and also skilled financiers. The petty trade with China is not likely to come in for a boom for a long time to come, but there is an immense field for enterprising capitalists—and the time to take advantage of the opportunity is the present one.—"Indian Textile Journal."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 20.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt J W B Merewether, on return to duty, to act as Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratta Country Jaghirs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1660, dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Belgaum, H E the Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint Capt W C S Prince, acting Cant Magte and Magtr of the first class in the district of Belgaum, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

In supersession of Notification No T.2, dated the 1st Jan 1902, by the Inspr Genl of Police, it is notified that Mr W. Heyland, Supt of Police, Bo B and C. I. Railway, was granted privilege leave for thirty-one days with effect from the 22nd Decr 1901.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H. M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr C P R Young, B A Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown, vice Mr. M H Starling, B A, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders.

Capt G C Laing, I M S, Supt of the Central Prison, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 2nd April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Khan Bahadur Dadabai Nasarwanji, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, held charge of the criminal and misce llaneous duties of the office of Cant Magte, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own, from the 13th Jan, to the 12th Feb both days inclusive.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr. E H Waterfield I C S, Asst Collector and Magte of the second Class in the district of Kaira, to pass sentences of whipping.

Major J B Smith, M B, Supt of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr F A Ingle to act as Asstt to the Collector of Abkari, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. E J Clark on leave or pending further orders; and Mr F D Lalkaka and Mr C. H T Beaman to continue to act as fifth and sixth Assit Collectors of Customs, Bombay, respectively, on the return of Mr. R. Maidment from leave and during the absence of Mr. Ingle or pending further orders.

Mr E Maconochie, I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty and to spend the remainder of his leave in India.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J K N Kabraji to act as Collecter, Ratanagiri- and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for that Ratnagiri District during the absence of Mr K R Bamanji or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P E percival, B A Oxon, Bar at Law, I C S, on relief, to be Asst. Colr, Belgaum.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Nanabhai Dadabhai Satarawala, L C E, Extra Asst Convr of Forests, first grade, to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Office, Kolaba, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr C S McKenzie pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 6 clause 2 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Steven to be a member of the Board of trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 1st April vice Mr F W. Bickel.

Under Secs 10 and 12 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay:—Fazulbhai Visram, Esq. C I E, Vizbhukandas Atmaram, Esq, and Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, Esq.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Capt F S Novis, I M S, was appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the forenoon of 3rd Sept to the afternoon of 11th Nov 1901, in addition to his own duties.

"From the Secy, Bombay Port Trust—I am directed to submit herewith a of the name of the person re-elected by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay with effect from 1st April 1902:—The Hon'ble Mr W C Hughes, C I E, F K C, M (Inst C.E." The above return, made under Sec 7 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, is published in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor:—Lieut Col E F Nicholson, Commandant, 1st Vol B C, to be Hony Aide de Camp.

The Services of Capt W F Newnham, of the Poona Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 18th March 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...... inches	29.854
Temperature of the Air ...... degrees	82.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.6
Dew Point	71.6
Relative humidity of Air	0.712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0.0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...... degrees	87.8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75.8
General Directions of wind.*	SW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...... miles	159

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02 16,500,000
2. Rmitted from 1st Apr. 1901 to 8th Mar. 1902. 16,988,589
3. Amount excess drawn up to 8th Mar. 1902. 488,589

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Torridge, 2,474 tons, Captain D Evans, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 891 tons, Captain H Tepe, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 19 cabin and 250 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,169 tons, Captain C Hanson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, 11th March, with a general cargo, 3 horses, 4 cases opium, and 17 deck.

The Bombay-Japan steam-ship Co's steamer Miike Maru, 2,081 tons, Captain M Yogi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 15th February, with a general cargo and Mr Y Nagai, Mr W Boolchand, and Mr Ruttonshaw Ruttonji as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Assyria, 999 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 horses, 2 zebras, and the following passengers:—Lieut Col Sinclair, Mrs Grant Mr Laag, Mr Ward, Mr Abdulla Bissam and 198 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 20.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100 .. Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N .. —

a Do No 103 .. Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N .. —

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE

3 Torpedo Boats ...... —

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Highflyer	5600	Brock			Royal Navy
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Mozaffari	1387	Baker	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Indra	3223	Coraren			T M & Co
Parramatta	2941	Cook			P & O Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean	Calcutta		M M & Co
Torridge	2474	Evans			Corry Bros
Nizam	2015	Bullen	Calcutta		T M & Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Union	830	Torojarsen			R Steuart & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cockman			P & O Co
Megna	771	Williams			M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Craige			T M & Co
Barton	2408	Underwood			Cory Bros.
Dumra	763	Russell			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Sangola	3322	Robertson			M M & Co
Booldana	2144	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Hirst	Rangoon	25-3	M M & Co
Margaretta	150	Baddeley			R I Marine
Bavarien	6725	Macinal			Transport
Hosseinee	994	Hughes	P Gulf		B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Mikado	3206	Ward	Karachi	28-3	F M & Co
B	Queensland	2475	Gray	Kobe	26-3	M M & Co
E	Thorndale	1854	McDonald	Hamburg	25-3	M M & Co
H&J	Ravenshoe	2351	Bate			Cory Bros.
K	Kilbride	2345	Smith	Japan	20-3	F M & Co
L	Muke Maru	2081	Yoji	Japan	1-4	N Y K
M	Crescent	905	Raffin			M H Cassum
N	Secunder	1035	Brebner	Mauritius	22-3	H S Sidick
P	Trojan	2363	Horkildson	Port Said	22-3	R A Willis

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Indravati	513	Mahomed	Mangalore	21-3	Shepd & Co
Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	22-3	do
Courland	760	Ismail	Jamnager	20-3	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
3	Nilo	1508	Stabile	Venice	27-3	F R S N Co
4	Tabristan	2206	Moore	Hull	31-3	Bombay Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
6	Chusan	2362	Daniell			P & O Co
7	Afghan		Dexter	Mauritius	22-3	H C Joosub
9	Worsley Hall	2233	Black	Karachi	21-3	K N & Co
10	Mars	2497	Badlington	Antwerp	4-4	Bombay Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	22-3	P & O Co
15	Ville de Mejunga	2243	Castan	Dunkirk	4-4	K N & Co
16	Volute	2598	Carter	Genoa	28-3	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	22-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Bavarian (transp't)	Macnical	Durban, March 6
	Miike Maru s	Yogi	Yokohama, Feb 15
	Assyria s	Skinner	Busreh, March 8
	Naderi s	Hanson	Busreh, March 11
	Diu (Port. Gunboat)	Azevedo	Goa, March 19

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Simla s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Safari s	Tepe	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Torridge, Captain Evans, obtained her port clearance for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

March 17—Str. Clan Fraser.

DEPARTURES.

March 17—Strs. Kasara, Malda, Den of Airlie, Knight Templar, Arratoon Apcar, City of Benares, and Steinberger.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Arrived from
3.	Vortigern	Calcutta
17	Schwarzfels	Bremen
15	Umlazi	Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Lucknow s—13 cases ham, and bacon, Boyce and Co; 37 cases whisky and brandy S Cowasjee.

Clan Ogilvy s—25 cases whisky H S Smith and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—90 cases ale and 1 qr cask cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co; 40 cases beer A M Dommick and Co; 29 cases provision M Kooka and Sons. 175 cases provision B M Punthucky, 69 cases wine D Cowasjee.

Thorndale s—45 cases provision H J Maneckjee; 16 bales paper, John Dickinson and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino—35 cases vermouth S Cowasjee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Egypt s—715 cases brandy. Nowrojee Ardasier and Sons.

FROM BREMEN.

Lowenburg s—60 cases beer D Cowasjee; 40 cases beer, S Cowasjee.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Lowenburg s—60 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 20

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—50 bales wool, D Nagjee; 1,050 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Becher; 1,216 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Comersey.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—10 cwt ivory. Ebrahim Passaya; 3,200 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Tabristan s—11,720 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Becher; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, M H Jamal; 6,537 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 12,001 cwt cottonseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,000 cottonseed, Goculdas Madhowjee; 11,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt castorseed, 4,000 cwt cottonseed, N Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, C Purbut and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—3,000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 367 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 58 bales hemp, Gordhandas Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 6,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,000 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, W Becher; 3,000 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,400 cwt poppyseed, 3,013 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 3,000 cwt rapeseed, 4,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Thorndale s—2,445 cwt linseed, Ewing and Co; 157 cwt crushed bones, A H Cassum and Co; 110 bales cotton, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Majunga s—85 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Volute s—150 cwt groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nilo s—420 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—5 cwt wildmace, M Mahomed and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Volute s—1,850 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 75 tons oldiron D Balerishna and Co; 365 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,499 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers 800 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nilo s—55 bales cotton, Ewing and Co; 409 cwt myrabollams, Cosser and Co; 125 cwt mother of pearl shell M r Joomabhoy and and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Queensland s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—50 bales cotton, Sningtai Co; 390 bales twist, J David; 75 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 19 bales twist, A E J Abraham; 400 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 300 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 3,0 bales twist, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—50 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.'

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In an article on the merits of an aspirant for local Municipal honours, a provincial editor wrote: "Mr. C—is also renowned for his great veracity and enormous capacity for work, and you will always find him even under adverse circumstances, full of good spirits and geniality." Imagine the consternation of the editorial mind when, on glancing through the article in the next issue of his paper, he found the candidate—a particular friend of his—thus described. "Mr. C—is also renowned for his great eracity and genormous capacity for pork, and you will always find him, even under adverse circumstances full of good spirit and genialty." There is a libel action impending, and vacancy for a Comp.

A gallant named Cobb met a maiden named Webb
And straightaway he sat down beside her,
And quickly proposed in a manner so glib that he
won her as soon as he spider.

A witness under cross examination refused to tell the amount of his gross income. When the Judge ordered him to answer the question, he said, your honour, I have no gross income I am a fisherman, and its all net.

The "Daily Telegraph" recently had its columns overflowing with letters on the slavery of "Drink," in which all sorts of people, drunkards, drunkards wives, doctors, clergymen, tee-totallers have all been airing their views, and giving their experiences. Constant association with tee-totallers and total abstainers will cure any man off drink says one enthusiast and he bursts into impassioned verse as follows:

Art thou in earnest, would you gladly be
A sober man and from this slavery free
And have that craving thursting fire
Destroyed that you no longer have desire?
The price the remedy nine pence it will buy
Small perseverance have your heart to try?
Sulphate of iron purchase but five grains
Ten of magnesia (twill repay your pains),
Pepermint water eleven drachms they'll make
Spirit of nutmeg one then mix and shake
With firmness take this draught twice in the day
And soon may craving thirst be far away
This cured "Hall" that noted durinking man
Try, persevere then spread the simple plan
With pitying love this remedy is given,
Remembering this—no Drunkard enters Heaven.

It must be owned that this remedy has many recommendations. It is given with pitying love it only costs nine pence and it cured Hail, that noted drinking man, and the poet seems to take it for granted that everybody must know him. Tee-totallers do a work of good but poetry is hardly their strong point.

The Prince of Wales, has dispensed, for the time being, with the services of his private secretary, Mr. Alexander Nelson Hood, to the intent that he may visit the family property in Sicily in the stead of his father, Lord Bridport, who has reached a time of life when a journey across Europe is better done by deputy.

The present Lord Bridport, Sir Alexander Nelson Hood, G.C.B., Succeeded his father as third Baron Bridport of Cricket St. Thomas, County Somerset, and of Bronte, U.K., in January, 1868, and ten months later was made Viscount Bridport of the same, and of Bronte in the Kingdom of Italy. He was born in 1814, served in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and became General in the Army in 1877. He was Clerk-Marshal to the late Prince Consort and Equerry to the late Queen. He succeeded his mother as Duke of Bronte, in 1873. There was a Chancery suit, I seem to remember, over the lady's succession to the Sicilian title and estates.

The original Bridport, Alexander, younger brother of Samuel Viscount Hood, the famous admiral died s.p. in 1841 when the English Viscount and Barony became extinct. The Irish Barony however under special remainder went to the great-nephew Samuel, borne in 1788 who married, in 1810, Charlotte Mary, only, daughter and heir of William Nelson first Earl Nelson, and Duke of Bronte, by his first wife Sarah daughter of the Rev. Henry Yonge. The widow of the second Baron Bridport born in 1787 succeeded her father eventually in the Sicilian title February 28 1835, and died Duchess of Bronte s. i. aged seventy-three.

The representation of the Nelson family and of Nelson vested in her and remains in her issue though the limitations of the Barony of Nelson, and also of the Earldom subsequently created with like remainder, carried the Peerage in 1835, to Thomas Bolton who was not heir-at-law to either of the grantees. He was son of Thomas Bolton by Susannah eldest sister of the first and second Lords Nelson. He was born in 1786, He became Nelson in lieu of Bolton; he married Miss Eyre in 1821 and died nine months after his succession to the title having begotten the third and present Earl Nelson.

In reference to the calling up of the late John Arthur Roebuck, in aid of a horse-and-beef Committee of Inquiry in the House of Lords, it is of interest to note that there are two present members of that House who voted, on opposite sides, in the House of Commons, on July 1st, 1855, when "Tear'em's" characteristically worded motion was defeated there by 289 to 182. Lord Feversham, then Mr. Duncombe, voted with the minority, and Lord Robert Cecil on the other side. Lord Feversham was then twenty-six and Lord Salisbury a year or so his Juinor. Roebuck moved, July 87, on the report of the Sebastopol committee, "That this House, deeply lamenting the sufferings of our army, and coinciding with the report of their Committee that the conduct of the Administration was the first and chief cause of our calamities, do hereby visit with severest reprehension every member of the Cabinet whose conduct led to such disastrous results.

"Every member" meant primarily, Palmerston, then Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Mrs Gladstone, and Sidney Herbert. General Peel was put up to move the previous question. We had not at present, the means for judging the compaign Lord Robert Cecil seconded. He objected to retrospective motions like this, "especially when they wore an aspect of acrimonious and vindictive personality. Lord John, in the adjourned debate, on the 19th, referred to the abundance of vituperation inherent in the hon. member's (Roebuck's) nature. Mr. Bright suggested that Lord John had "turned King's evidence," Palmerston was never more himself. The hon. member, he said, did not impeach the Government for anything. It was doing "now," but only for what had happened last November, and December. The Army might have been in a bad way then. But look at it now. Could it be said to be in a bad way? Not a bit of it. No army was ever in a better. That jaunty assurance carried the previous question.

The "Coronation meet" of the Coaching Club will see its new president, Lord Newlands, at the head of it. He celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on Monday last, but, in his case at any rate birthdays do not count, upon the box. He is President of the Lanarkshire Four in Hand Club, and a member of the Four in Hand Club. This latter, the senior of the two London clubs, is nearing its half century. It was founded in 1856 with the then Duke of Beaufort for its President, and the Marquis of Stafford (afterwards 5th Duke of Sutherland) for its Vice. The committee besides these, consisted of Captain H. S. Baillie, R. H. G., and Mr. Morritt, of Rokely.

The Coaching Club dates from 1870 though its first meet did not take place till Tuesday, June 27, 1871, when twenty-two coaches journeyed to dinner at the Trafalgar, The Duke of Beaufort was its President also, and Lord Carrington, Vice. The Marquis of Downshire, Earl Poulett, Lord Cole, Lord Valentia Colonel Armstage, and Mr. Murietta were among its original members.

Mr. William Charles Kent, whose death is announced, was a rather rare combination of the poet, biographer, and journalist. To be one or other of these is more than enough for most men. The late editor of the Sun shone creditably in all three capacities, as witness the "Dictionary of National Biography," the Collected Poems of 1870 and the career of his journal. It was as editor of the Sun that Kent began his intimacy with Dickens, of whom, as a Reader, he was later on to write. A very nice notice of Dombey and Son had appeared in the paper, and Dickens wrote, in the third person, from Devonshire-terrace, April 14, 1848, to request that his warmest acknowledgments and thanks might be presented to the writer." Kent owned up as the writer of the appreciation.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

"We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

In February (writes "A Society Butterfly") the sunshine re-asserts itself, and we have had one or two brilliantly fine days, albeit with an Arctic accompaniment. At this moment of the year, the soul of the smart woman persistently turns to thoughts of her spring outfit. The truly wise will defer the ordering of summer frocks until a later and more convenient date, but two or three new "tailor-mades" would be a distinct advantage at the present season. By tailor-mades, I don't mean the rigid coat and skirt costume of former days, and still less that terrible article known as a "reach-me-down." The Cynthia of the moment wants a pretty dress, not too thin, and one that can be as easily made by a dressmaker as by a tailor. The suitable materials are, a thin cloth, a light tweed, or a summer serge. Mourning is no more, but neutral shades seem in high favour—grey, biscuit colour, black and white, dull mauve or delicate brown.

Facts must be faced. And, for once, the candid critic cannot say that the new modes are entirely becoming. Bell sleeves pervade the best models, and somehow a bell sleeve is suggestive of dowdiness, the early sixties, and the domestic days of long ago. Then the sleeves that are not cut bell fashion seem to bulge out in unexpected places, such as one's elbow for example. Skirts are made tight-fitting from waist to knee (pity the poor fat) and then have an exceeding length and amplitude, which looks beautiful, but makes the gown by no means light in weight. Shoulders are still flat narrow and somewhat sloping.

One charming frock, destined to live its little life in my own wardrobe, is of Parma violet serge. The trimming is of long, stitched lines of black glace silk curved in the most grateful manner on the skirt. The bodice is slightly pouched in front, with a rather narrow black glace waistbelt fastened by an exquisite clasp of dull gold, ornamented by shaded mauve enamel—the price of this clasp remains a dead secret. The neckband is also of black glace and on the shoulders lies a pretty sailor-shaped collar of embroidered muslin, edged with finest lace. A toque of Parma violet with folds of white and mauve tulle, and similarly annexed as a fitting finish to this spring-like costume.

A black and white tweed that I saw at my dressmaker's was very smart. This had a bolero, with a waistband of wide, silky black braid. The skirt fitted from waist to knees with startling exactness, and then fell in loose folds to the ground. Underneath the bolero was a soft, cream silk shirt, literally smothered in lace. And, strange to say, with lace of two different sorts—Irish guipure, and some fine French mailnes. Mixed laces are a coming fashion, and Irish lace bids fair to hold its own through the coming Coronation season.

There has been a lull in London for the past week and beyond some dinners, and Lady Londonderry's political party, there is little to relate. Dublin is the scene of gaiety, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave a brilliant ball. Dull, "muggy" weather prevails.

Lord Stavordale and Lady Helen Stavordale have left Ingestre Hall for Melbury House, Lord Ilchester's place near Dorchestr. Lady Helen's married life is before her, and promises brilliantly. As a girl she had already gained a definite place in London Society. Her coming out was an eventful occasion, and she started the fashion of young girls wearing diamond ornaments, both by day and in the evening. Her nickname is Birdie, and the idea has been prettily carried out in honour of important epochs in her life. As a "debutante" she was given a diamond bird: and at her wedding, the bridegroom's gifts to the bridesmaids took the form of jewelled birds, a different bird for each bridesmaid.

By the way, the parcel lost on the eve of Lady Helen's marriage contained these beautiful presents, but not the priceless family jewels, as related in sensational reports. Devoted affection for her father and constant companionship with him, has been the keynote of Lady Helen Stavordale's life. Driving is her favourite amusement, and she is a very excellent whip. She has never joined the ranks of the regular Society actresses, but one or two rare occasions she has acted for charity and the performance has been far above the average. Irish home industries find in her a warm friend and supporter, and nearly the whole of her trousseau was made in the Emerald Isle.

Lady Bective has left London for the Continent. This lady, who is one of the beautiful widows of Society, although no longer young, retains an unusual measure of grace and attraction. She was Lady Alice Hill, and is aunt to the present Lord Downshire. Her marriage took place in the far away sixties, and her husband never lived to become Lord Headfort. Lady Bective is a clever, well-read woman, with definite opinions of her own. Politics interest her greatly, and she exerts herself with success in electioneering enterprises.

Praise to the pioneer. Long years ago, Lady Bective was one of the first to foster and encourage home industries. In the early days of her married life, as a young and brilliant woman, she introduced tweed, serges, and homespuns to the smart world of London; and wearing them herself, she used her influence—which was great—to induce other women to adopt these serviceable fabrics of native manufacture. Her only living child is Lady Henry Bentinck, a lovely and artistic woman. Mother and daughter favour the same style of costume—a happy mixture of the Parisian and the picturesque. Lady Henry prefers a flower-wreathed head in the evening, and was one of the first to wear the garland of green leaves and wreaths of rosebuds which have since become so widely popular. Lady Bective arranges happy combinations in sables, velvet, old lace, antique jewels, and other such luxurious accessories to our prosaic modern attire.

From a Canadian correspondent, I learn that Miss Gwendolen Grant, a daughter of Sir James Grant, one of the most distinguished and best known of Canadian physicians, is engaged to be married to Mr. Harry Cassels, of Montreal, and that the wedding will take place in June. Sir James Grant is a son of the late Dr. James Grant, of Edinburgh and was born in Inverness-shire in 1831. At Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, he took honours in classes and mathematics, and subsequently graduated M.D. at McGill University, Montreal.

Sir James is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He has been President of the Medical Council of Ontario and of the Canadian Medical Council. In 1885 he was appointed physician to Lord Monck, who became the first Governor General of Canada when the existence of the Dominion commenced—July 1st 1867—and since that time he has been physician to each of the seven succeeding Governors-General and their families. Sir James Grant has written much on medical and scientific subjects. In 1887 he was created a K.C.M.G., in recognition of his professional services and scientific attainments. In 1856 he married Miss Malloch (Lady Grant), a daughter of a former representative of the County of Carleton in the old Legislative Assembly of Canada. His eldest son, Dr. James A. Grant, of Ottawa, holds a high position in his profession, and another son, Dr. H.Y. Grant, holds a prominent appointment in a leading ophthalmic hospital in Buffalo, New York.

The King's levee the other day brought the importance of the diplomatic corps as a social force very much to the fore. But at Drawing Rooms, Courts, or any Royal function at which ladies attend, it is the "ambassadress," not the ambassador who has to be most considered. Sometimes she is a very touchy personage indeed. Incidentally, then, it may be of interest to give a few explanations about the privileges of an ambassadress. Any attack upon an ambassadress, or any slight or insult to which she may be subjected, is considered in the light of an affront to the government represented by her husband, and on one occasion during the eighteenth century war was on the point of breaking out between France and Sardinia on account of some insult to which the French ambassadress at Turin had been subjected.

One memorable occasion will be easily recalled when Lady Paget, the British Ambassadress at Rome; the Countess de Mouy, the French Ambassadress; and the Austrian Ambassadress, were led to quit the ball given by the Princess Palavicini before the departure of the King and Queen—and in defiance of all etiquette—because they had not been accorded places at the Royal supper table. The action of these ladies was upheld by their respective Governments, and the Italian Government was forced to make apologies for the slight which had been placed upon the three ambassadresses in question, and through them upon their respective Sovereigns.

If an ambassadress gives birth to a child during the term of her husband's mission, it is customary for the sovereign to whose Court, her husband is accredited to act as sponsor for the infant. In Spain, ambassadresses on being received by the Queen are accorded a kiss on the cheek, and thereupon a chair to the right of the sovereign. At Versailles and at the Tuileries, in monarchical days, they were conceded the tabouret of duchesses in the presence of the sovereign, while at the Vatican, when received by the Pope, they are permitted, by reason of their rank, to seat themselves on a pile of cushions.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

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is known and prized throughout the whole world for its high quality and delicious natural flavor.

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Best & Goes Farthest.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES!!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co, Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c, or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
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"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reciprocal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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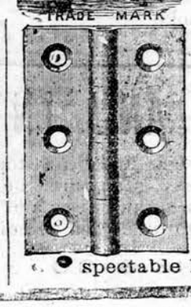
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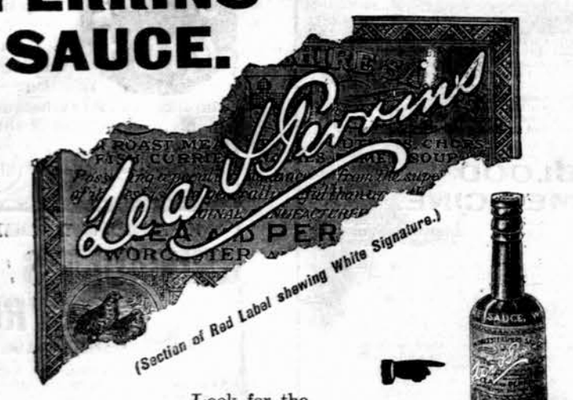
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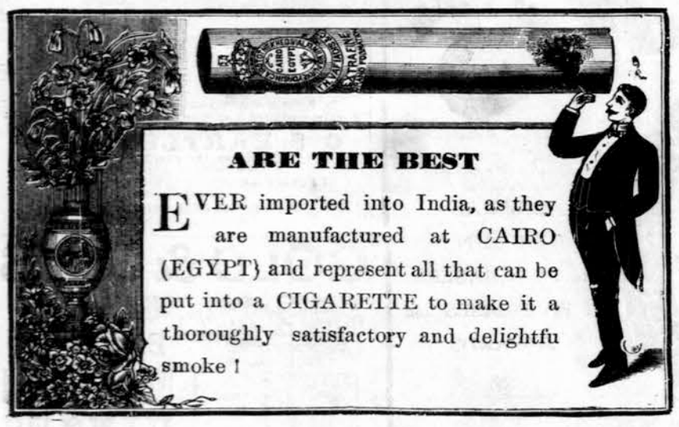
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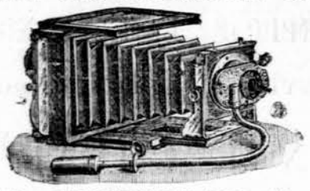
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